TRADE AND INDUSTRY

9 December 1971 Volume 5 No 10 10p

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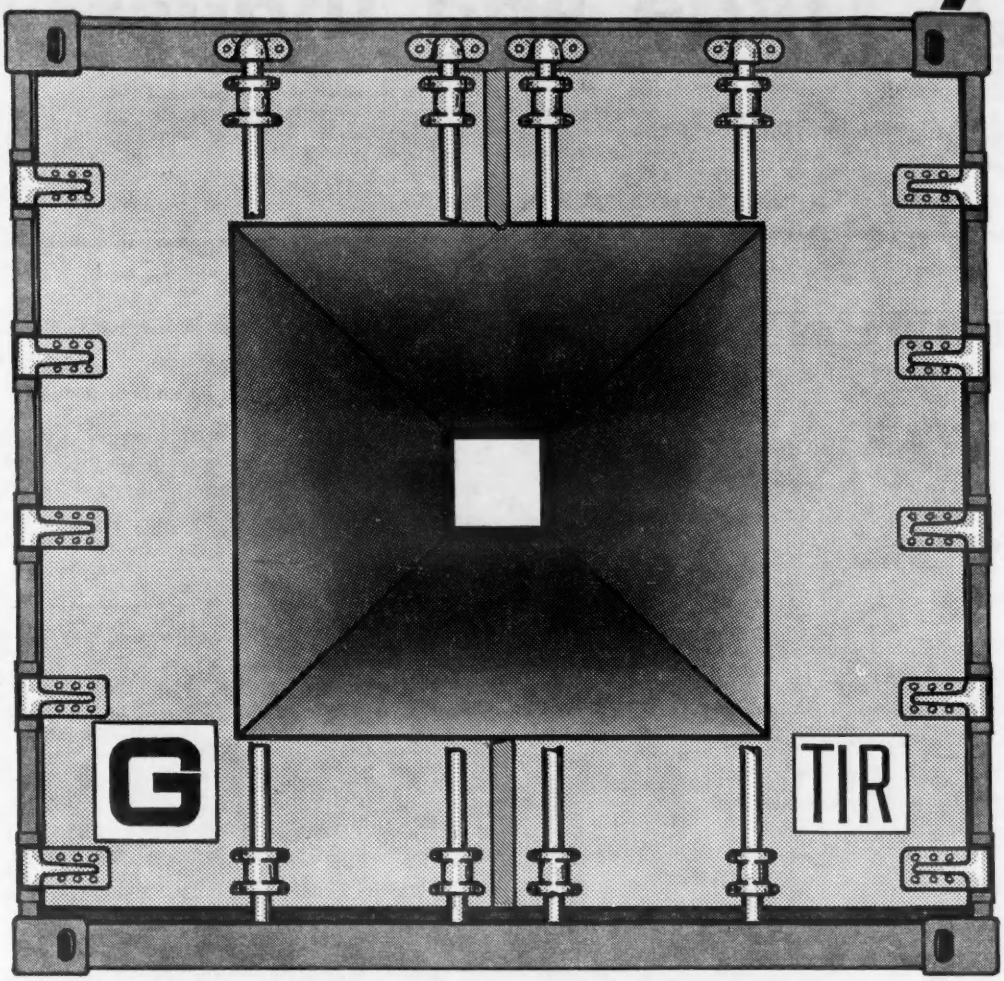
A Tunnel to Germany



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Back Britain's support for CERN—by exploiting selling opportunities

by T. W. Sharp, HM Consul, Geneva

CERN has become one of the biggest concentrations of sophisticated scientific equipment in the world, and the largest single purchaser of fast electronic equipment in Europe. The UK is the second main contributor to CERN, putting up some 22 per cent of its funds. But Britain's selling performance to CERN is disappointing compared with its contribution. In this article, the author describes this massive European technical collaboration and highlights the export opportunities in CERN for British firms.

THE European Organisation for Nuclear Research, more commonly known as CERN (from the French title of the original body 'Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire'), was established in 1954 to:

> '. . . provide for collaboration amongst European States in nuclear research of a pure scientific and fundamental character, and in research essentially related thereto.'

It is not concerned with the development of nuclear reactors or fusion devices. CERN, in 1971, is now the principal European centre for fundamental research into the structure of matter at sub-nuclear level; it has become one of the largest concentrations of sophisticated scientific equipment in the world, and certainly one of the best examples of European technological collaboration.

CERN has two laboratories, the existing Laboratory I and the projected Laboratory II which are adjacent to each other and which straddle the Franco-Swiss frontier five miles west of Geneva. The research at Laboratory I is currently carried out with the aid of two particle accelerators—a proton-synchro-cyclotron of 600 million electronvolts which came into operation in 1957, and a proton synchrotron of 28 GeV (28 thousand million electronvolts) maximum energy which became operational in 1959—and a unique system, the recently commissioned Intersecting Storage Rings, for producing colliding beams of high energy protons which have been accelerated in the synchrotron. At Laboratory II, work will soon commence on an eight-year programme for the installation of a vast subterranean super proton synchrotron (SPS) which initially will be capable of accelerating protons to an energy of several hundred GeV, and which may later reach energies of up to 1,000 GeV.

The CERN Laboratory I complex occupies an area of about 200 acres, and the CERN II site will cover some 1,200 acres. Staff members, Fellows and visiting scientists engaged in research in the laboratory total over 3,500: 340 of the regular staff members are British, and many of them are former personnel of the UKAEA.

Who pays for CERN?

CERN is an intergovernmental organisation of 12 European States, and the work of the organisation is financed entirely through contributions from the governments of the member states—Austria, Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom (three other countries, Poland, Turkey, and Yugoslavia, have the status of observer). In principle, each member state contributes to the capital costs and the operating expenses of the CERN programmes which it has previously agreed to support according to a scale established every three years on the basis of the net national income figures from the previous three years. The United Kingdom is at present the second main contributor to CERN after the Federal Republic of Germany, and provides approximately 22 per cent of the organisation's finances. In actual terms, the United Kingdom's contributions to CERN in 1971, for example, are:

Laboratory I	Basic programme	Sw Frs	56,769,470
	Intersecting Storage Rings		18,413,780
Laboratory II	SPS programme		6,519,250
	Total	Sw Frs	81,702,500
		or approx	£8,300,000

What is CERN's purchasing policy?

CERN's budget for the calendar year 1971, which totals Sw Frs 382.7 million (approximately £39 million) primarily reflects the annual running costs of the existing Laboratory I and the initial capital outlay on constructing Laboratory II. On average, about 40 per cent of the funds of CERN have been spent on salaries, and the remainder has been spent on the purchase of equipment and the payment for supplies and services.

The equipment and provision of major services is normally the result of competitive tendering. Whenever possible, in-

(continued on next page)

An aerial view of CERN outlining (left) the present 28 GeV proton synchrotron of CERN I and (right) the new CERN II proton synchrotron.

vitations to bid are addressed to companies established in the member states, (only about 15 per cent is purchased outside the member states) and CERN policy is to award contracts to the lowest bidder who can fulfil the necessary technical requirements and delivery time. Penalty clauses are invoked for late delivery. The organisation occasionally purchases equipment superior to its specifications if it is thought that its life or performance will be better than other equipment manufactured strictly to the specifications.

The Science Research Council is directly responsible for HMG's financial contribution to CERN, and it is to the Science Research Council that the CERN Finance Committee, a delegate body, passes advance notice of contracts valued at over Sw Frs 200,000. Details of these contracts are then disseminated to those British companies which are subscribers to the Department of Trade and Industry's computerised Export Intelligence Service. Prior agreement is needed from the CERN Finance Committee for all contracts with a value of over Sw Frs 750,000, and for any contract in excess of Sw Frs 200,000 where it is proposed to go direct to a supplier without calling for bids.

CERN publications

Publications on CERN available at the General Export Services Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry include:

Annual Reports on CERN 1966-70.
A design study of the 300 GeV facilities, vols 1 and 2.
Intersecting Storage Rings.
CERN and its Laboratories.
Technical notebook on Synchro Cyclotron of 600 MeV.
Technical notebook on Proto Synchrotron of 28 GeV.
Technical notebook on Intersecting Storage Rings.
Computers at CERN
CERN—Wire Spark Chambers.
External Proton Beams at the Proton Synchrotron.
Unusual Handling Problems at CERN.

What opportunities exist at CERN for British manufacturers?

First and foremost, CERN is the largest single purchaser of fast electronic equipment in Europe, and in addition the organisation has a wide range of requirements to meet the need of its professional scientists, engineers and technicians who make up one half of the entire CERN staff. It is worth noting here that many British visiting scientists bring with them their own equipment from the United Kingdom.

Because of its function and size, CERN offers opportunities to British manufacturers over a very wide field, for example:

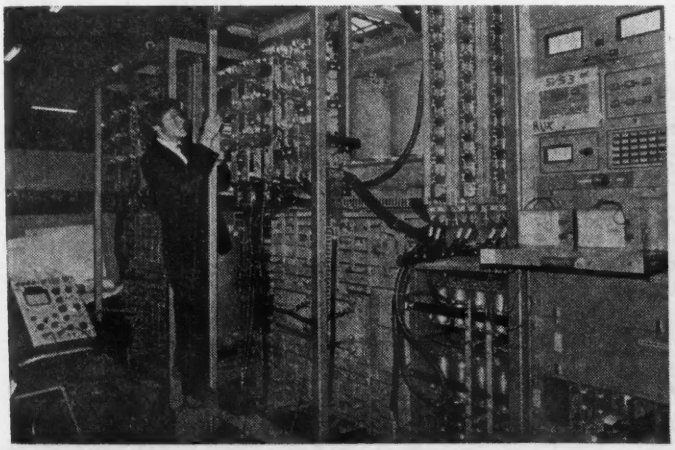
Fast electronic equipment and components
Stabilised power supplies
'One-off' prototype equipment for specialised experiments
Superconducting magnets and materials
Large-scale specially designed mechanical equipment
Small computer systems
General engineering stores (30,000 items are kept in stock and the replenishment cost approaches £4 million annually)
Sub-contracts for precision engineering, and sheet-metal work (specially in stainless steel)
Nucleonic instrumentation
CAMAC system products
Special temperature resistant alloys and special ceramics
Radiation screening
High vacuum pumps, bellows and seals
Office equipment of all kinds

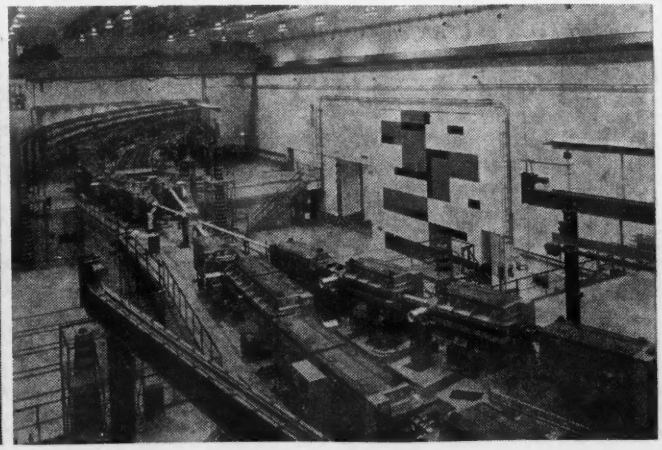
In addition, for Laboratory II, machine equipment for the SPS will cost a total of £48 million. Among the major contracts for equipment will be one worth £8 million for magnets for the main magnet rings, and one worth nearly £4 million for ancillary magnets. Control systems will account for another £3 million, and power supplies for the magnets and a high-vacuum system for roughly £2 million apiece. The control computer will cost another £2 million. Major contracts apart, there will also be substantial business in smaller contracts for instrumentation and equipment, including the fitting out of the subterranean experimental halls, which alone has been allocated £8.5 million. It should be remembered moreover that the SPS is going to cost about the same to run each year as it costs during construction, which can mean steady orders for companies willing to work closely with CERN's scientists. Over and above this, £32 million will be spent on the Laboratory II site and buildings: much of this will be devoted to civil engineering, a field of activity at CERN in which British firms have not been very responsive in the past.

Over the past 17 years, sales of British equipment have been running at a disappointingly low level in relation to the size of HMG's contribution to CERN, but there are signs that

(*continued on page 498*)

Left: Live load testing on a stabilised power unit made by Brentford Electric Ltd. for CERN. It is part of a £400,000 order, claimed at the time to be the largest ever received by a British manufacturer from CERN. The equipment activates 33-ton magnets which are part of the intersecting storage rings (ISR). Right: Experimental hall 14 of the ISR, which lies over one of eight intersections of two opposite-moving intense beams of accelerated protons; the resulting collisions produce new particles for observation by physicists. The International Division of Thorn Lighting supplied mercury discharge lamps and tungsten halogen floodlighting for the hall.





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British manufacturers, many of whom obtain regular orders from UKAEA laboratories, are becoming increasingly aware of the potential market for their products at the Laboratories. The following are some of the British companies which have obtained contracts from CERN in the course of the last three years:

Brentford Electric Ltd.
C. & N. Electrical Industries Ltd.
Computer Technology Ltd.
Dexion Ltd.
Edwards Vacuum Components
Ferranti Ltd.
English Electric Valve Co. Ltd.
The General Electric Company Ltd.
J. & P. Engineering (Reading) Ltd.
Lintott Engineering Ltd.
Nuclear Enterprises Ltd.
G. D. Peters & Co. Ltd.
Southern Transformer Products Ltd.
Thorn Electrical Industries Ltd.
Vero Electronics Ltd.
Willsher & Quick Ltd.

How can a British company obtain business at CERN?

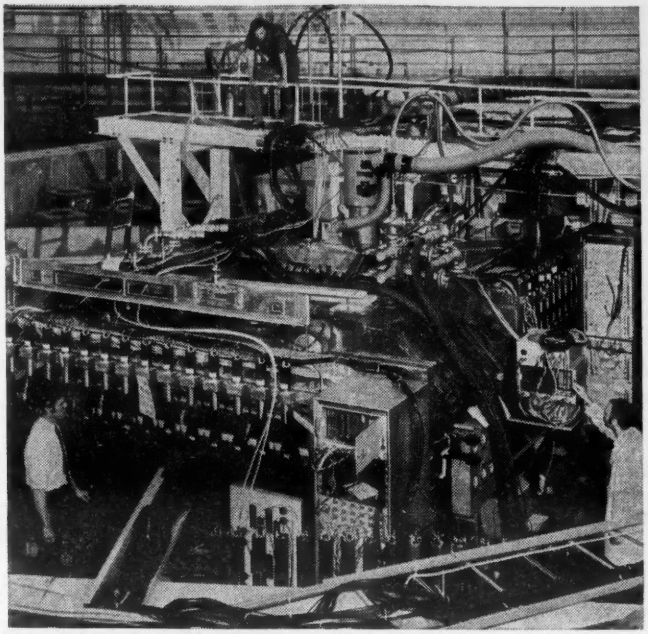
CERN is a 'user' as opposed to a 'production' unit, and as a result many of its purchases are made in small amounts at frequent intervals. This could be attractive to smaller manufacturers, provided they can offer quick deliveries.

The purchase of all equipment for CERN is the responsibility of the Head of Supply Services but authority for direct purchasing for considerable amounts is delegated to the procurement officers of the various technical divisions into which CERN is divided, It is therefore essential to keep in touch with these procurement officers, as well as with individual engineers working in each of the divisions.

Although there have been occasional visits by groups of British businessmen to CERN, the most recent of which was by a mission sponsored by the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association in February 1971, the most direct and successful method for would-be suppliers to CERN is to send fully qualified technical representatives on frequent visits to keep contact with the officials engaged in the design and the ordering of equipment and supplies. These representatives should be prepared to spend a day or two at CERN talking with the various divisions and familiarising themselves with current and planned experiments, projects, and constructional plans. By prior arrangement with the CERN authorities, demonstrations of firms' equipment can be arranged in Laboratory I.

Representatives of US, German and French firms call regularly and are well acquainted with the procurement officers, scientists and engineers: there is continual criticism from CERN that representatives from British firms are rarely seen more than once at the laboratories!

A high proportion of CERN requirements are for equipment and experiments designed by CERN staff who rely upon regular contact and discussion with outside industry to keep them informed of new techniques, processes and products which may be suitable for their changing and specialist requirements. Regular technical contact directly with these designers will ensure that they are kept up to date with British technical developments and British equipment and components which can be used in CERN design and construction. These technical visits should be supplemented by a constant stream of trade literature, not only to CERN's procurement officers, but also to the scientists, engineers and other individuals involved in design and ordering and who keep reference libraries of such literature.



Scientists from the Rutherford Laboratory setting up an experiment in the South Hall of the 28 GeV proton synchrotron.

Language does not present a difficulty: the two main languages spoken at CERN are English and French. All procurement staff speak good English. Tender documents are issued in French or English; when in French, English versions are not normally available.

Publicity within CERN

CERN publishes in English and French editions an excellent monthly 'house' magazine, the *CERN Courier*, which is distributed free to CERN employees and others interested in sub-nuclear physics. Advertisements are welcomed, and details of advertising rates can be obtained from: Mme. M. Falciola, Public Information Office, CERN, 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland.

Conclusion

CERN offers a substantial market which has not hitherto been adequately exploited by British companies. Contracts will not come to British companies just because of the size of HMG's contribution to CERN, and companies must take the initiative in making contact with the laboratory. This can best be done by sending technical literature to: Mr. M. Lazanski, Head of Supply Services, Finance Division, CERN, 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland, with a covering explanatory letter suggesting a follow-up visit to be made by a technical representative. Sales need not necessarily stop at CERN either, because there is a constant feedback of information to other laboratories and organisations engaged in similar activities. Mr. M. J. Gooch, of the General Export Services Branch, Department of Trade and Industry (Tel: 01-248 5757, Ext. 528), who has a considerable amount of information about CERN and its activities, will be pleased to assist any company making an initial approach to the organisation and arrange for technical representatives to meet the appropriate officials at CERN. Firms requiring technical advice on dealing with CERN may contact Mr. H. G. Cundall, Dept. CSE3, of Department of Trade and Industry (Tel: 01-799 5688, Ext. 235).

EEC negotiations: statement by Mr. Rippon

IN a statement to the House of Commons on December 1, Mr. Geoffrey Rippon, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, spoke about his meeting with the European Community in Brussels on November 29.

Mr. Rippon said the main purpose of this meeting, which was attended by Ministers from the other applicant countries, was to seek to settle the vital problem of fisheries. He had been accompanied by the Minister of Agriculture as well as the Under Secretary of State for Scotland.

They had made useful progress in some respects. The Community had proposed that there should be, for 10 years, an interim régime based on a six mile limit with special areas going out to 12 miles. In addition to the Orkneys and Shetlands, they had offered to consider the possibility of some other special areas for the United Kingdom.

Mr. Rippon continued: 'I had to make it clear however that their proposals did not go far enough to safeguard the legitimate interests of the fishing industry and did not, in our view, provide a fair overall balance of mutual advantage. In accordance with the assurances which I have given to the House I explained that an initial period of 10 years by itself was not sufficient; and I was disappointed that we were not able at this meeting to reach agreement on how to deal with the situation after the 10 years.

'We have agreed to meet again on December 11 when I very much hope we will settle this important and difficult problem. I believe that we have now achieved enough understanding and clarification of all the issues to make this possible.

'In the course of the Ministerial meeting I took the opportunity to raise three other matters.

'First, Papua and New Guinea. The House will recall that in my statement on November 11, after the previous Ministerial meeting, I said that I had reminded the Community of the need to make arrangements for the territory.

'The Community proposed at the meeting of Deputies on November 24, that until January 1, 1978, the trade arrangements for Papua and New Guinea imports into Britain would remain as they were on the date of British accession with a provision for review. I thanked the Community for this proposal and explained that I had communicated it to the Australian Government. I said that I was confident that the enlarged Community would make reasonable arrangements for Papua and New Guinea when the time came to review this question.

'Next, nationality. The Community had made it clear to us that it would be helpful if we were to give a definition of a United Kingdom national, since the term 'nationals of Member States', and like phrases, appear frequently in the Community Treaties and legislation. I accordingly gave the Community the following definition for these purposes:

> "Citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies or British subjects not possessing that citizenship or the citizenship of any other Commonwealth country or territory, who, in either case, have the right of abode in the United Kingdom, and are therefore exempt from United Kingdom immigration control."

'Finally, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

'I told the House on November 11, of the Community's proposals for them. I informed the Community that I had visited the islands in order to commend the arrangements which the Community had proposed. I promised to let the Community know the decision of the respective islands as soon as possible.'

(*Discussion following Mr. Rippon's statement is given in* Hansard *of December 1, cols. 447-457*).

Britain and the EEC

Collected edition of *Trade and Industry* articles available free from DTI

IN just over 12 months Britain is expected to be a full member of the EEC. Already many firms are actively preparing to take full advantage of the new opportunities and to meet the new challenge which entry will bring. Many others, especially small and medium sized firms, are only now beginning to consider what membership will mean to them. Some perhaps—especially those not involved in exporting—may even feel that Brtain's entry will have little direct impact upon them. This is very far from the truth.

Membership will have important and far-reaching implications for the whole of British industry, not only in the export field but also in day-to-day operations in the United Kingdom market. It is extremely important, therefore, that all British firms should begin now to familiarise themselves with all those aspects of the EEC—institutions, legislation, trading practices, tariff changes—which will make up the Community environment in which they will be functioning from 1973 onwards.

For many businessmen, with little time to spare, the problem will be where to begin—how to select from a bewildering mass of publications the material that will give them the basic information they need. A good way to start would be to read the series of articles *Britain and the EEC* which has been appearing in *Trade and Industry* over the last six months. Eleven of these articles are now available in a collected edition and can be obtained free of charge from DTI's EEC/EFTA Information Unit.

The series includes background articles on the Treaty of Rome, the European Coal, Steel and Atomic Energy Communities, Community law and regional policy. Practical information, of direct interest to businessmen, is contained in articles dealing with transport, industrial and commercial policy and the free movement of labour. One particularly important article—*Fair Competition in the Community*—deals with Community policy on matters most likely to affect businessmen such as restrictive trade practices. monopolies and mergers. Another useful article provides a guide to the advice and information available from DTI.

Further articles in the *Britain and the EEC* series will continue to appear from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

The complete list of titles in the collected edition is as follows:

The Treaty of Rome: an outline of its principal provisions.
The European Coal, Steel and Atomic Energy Communities.
The scope and form of Community Law.
Industrial policy and the Community.
The EEC and the free movement of labour.
Common Market transport policy.
Technology and the Community.
Common commercial policy of the EEC.
Fair competition in the Community.
Regional policy and the Community: the Community's concern with regional problems.
Information and advice on the EEC available from the Department of Trade and Industry.

Copies of the publication and of individual articles can be obtained free of charge from the EEC/EFTA Information Unit, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877 Ext. 3579 or 2479.

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Seven parts to a powerful package of regional aids

'ONLY the wilfully blind can fail to recognise the enormous effort the Government is making to bring the unemployment level down', members of the Teesside Chamber of Commerce were told on November 29, in a speech made on behalf of the Minister for Industry, Sir John Eden. Sir John was to have spoken to the Chamber during a visit he made to Teesside, but pressure of Parliamentary business prevented him, and his speech was read by the DTI Director for the Northern Region, Mr. J. K. L. Thompson.

'We are determined to end as soon as possible the frustration, the unhappiness and the sheer waste of our country's most precious asset involved in such widespread unemployment,' said Sir John. 'It is our primary objective to see that all our resources—human no less than material—are at work again as soon as possible.

'One of the things that impressed me most in your President's picture of Teesside was the part that local industry and the local authorities are taking in tackling the problems. His story was not only of closures or of long past achievements, but of new enterprises and new ideas. The problem of unemployment in regions such as yours can only be effectively tackled when this spirit is apparent.

'But Government of course also have a major responsibility here; it should be—and it is—playing a substantial part. First, consider the powerful package of measures which has now been produced to help the regions.

'There are at least seven parts to it—all with an actual cash value. Under the Local Employment Acts we pay grants towards the cost of buildings put up by manufacturers who are creating jobs in the assisted areas. The normal rate is now 35 per cent in the Development Areas—we put it up 10 per cent in the Act passed last summer. The Government pays over a third of your building costs. It can be 45 per cent in some cases.

Local Employment Acts

'Also under the Local Employment Acts a manufacturer with a worthwhile project which has prospects can get a loan which he can spend on plant and machinery or use for working capital to get his scheme going. The terms will be a matter for an advisory committee of businessmen and others, but they are likely to be easier than your bank manager will give you.

'The Department has a number of factories in various parts of the Development Areas, ready and waiting for industrialists with expansion plans to walk into. We like you to buy them—then we are sure that you will go on providing jobs—but if you do not want to buy we will let them to you. We will even let them rent-free for a couple of years in the Development Areas in some cases.

'To encourage firms outside the Development Areas to move there we pay a grant towards the removal expenses of plant and machinery, and for the movement of stock and management. We expect firms to find the new employees in the Development Areas.

'The concessions I have mentioned are all designed to get firms to come to the Development Areas or to expand their operations there. But there are other benefits which apply to all firms operating in the Development Areas. In the first place depreciation allowances for tax purposes are better. Expenditure on new industrial plant and machinery in Development Areas has since October last year qualified for a 100 per cent allowance in the year in which the expenditure occurs. Since July 1971 we have extended this benefit to all immobile plant and machinery. If the profits are not enough to absorb the full allowance, it can of course be carried forward indefinitely. But we have also provided that the 100 per cent first year allowance can be carried back and be set against profits earned in the previous three years. This means that you do not just get a tax holiday: the tax man actually pays you.

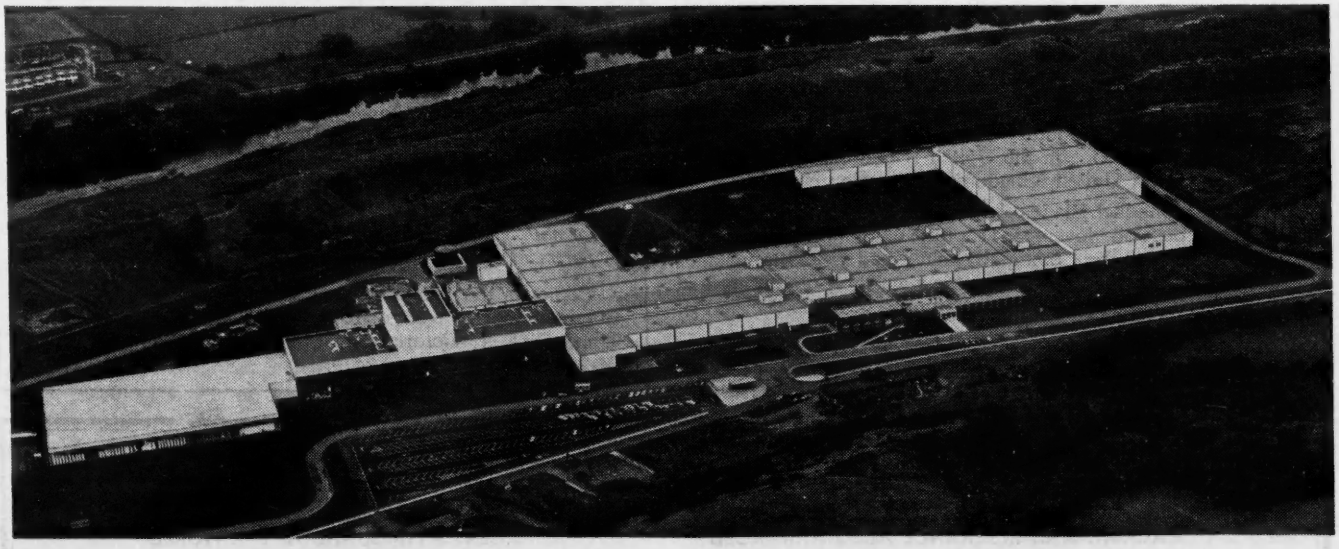
Regional Employment Premium

'We are allowing the Regional Employment Premium to run the full seven years for which our predecessors promised it. But it has been disappointing in the effect it has had in raising the prosperity of the Development Areas and we shall be looking for something more effective to put in its place.

'We are placing increasing emphasis on the training schemes available in the Development Areas. Employers training workers to fill new jobs can get £10 a week for each man. And apart from this the Department of Employment runs its own courses for trainees, sometimes on your own premises. There are other schemes for assisting in the training of older workers and for paying part of the cost of off-the-job machinery and equipment.

'So much for the schemes of direct assistance to industry. The Secretary of State for the Environment announced on July 14 an infrastructure programme worth £160 million and I understand that the share of it coming to the Northern Region is over £25 million. Your region also will get its share of the additional assistance worth £46 million in all towards home improvement grants which we announced in June.

'It is a formidable and effective collection of inducements, incentives and assistance—so substantial in fact that there obviously has to be limit to the range and scope of anything further. There is a real danger that if one piles on much more the whole superstructure will collapse. That is why, as part of our continuing work on regional policy, we are now engaged in a full and comprehensive study of the whole field. We must aim to have the most effective policy possible—so we shall be looking at all the options open to us; but at the same time we must keep it as simplified as possible—so we shall also aim to avoid any unnecessary complexities.'



An aerial view of the new £10 million Kimberly-Clark paper tissues plant at Prudhoe, Northumberland, opened on November 29 by Princess Anne. The plant was constructed under the supervision of Rust Engineering Co. Ltd. who also provided all architectural services and designed all the buildings, foundations and structure.

Employers...

The Employers' Liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act comes into force.

On 1st January 1972 the Employers' Liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act comes into force.

It will affect most employers, whether they employ one person or thousands.

The Act says that, from 1st January 1972, employers must have insurance to cover their liability against claims for injury or disease suffered by their employees at work.

So employers should check how the Act will affect them – whether or not they are already insured.

To help employers, and their advisers, we've published a **Guide to the Act.** It explains in detail how the Act works and what the regulations mean. It's free, from any employment exchange.

Ask for a copy.

DE Issued by the Department of Employment.

'ECGD cover the envy of other countries'

THE size of ECGD's operation in support of British exporters is greater than the support given by all the credit insurers in the Six put together, declared Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, Department of Trade and Industry, speaking at the Savoy Hotel on December 2, to the Metallurgical Plantmakers' Federation.

'The scope of cover ECGD offers is the envy of our competitors in other countries,' he said. 'Your main points have been that the length and pattern of credit terms offered by ECGD have not always matched those offered to your competitors. Export credit is a race and ECGD has been in it for years. Many of our competitors would complain that we have made too much of the running. Nobody who added up the number of cases where credit of longer than five years has been agreed by different countries could possibly accuse us of lagging.

'The figures speak for themselves. In 1970 ECDG business on credit in excess of five years was something like £900 million. Of this something of the order of £400 million was on terms specifically agreed to match foreign competition and a great deal of it improved in terms as negotiations on particular contracts developed. I am sure that you will agree that these are very significant figures. It will remain our policy to keep up with the front runners in the field and to match particular sprints by individual competitors where this is necessary to win business.

'The second main complaint is the cost and availability of finance. On availability again I would like to quote two significant figures. As you know, ECGD have developed the technique of buyer credits which go way beyond anything our competitors have yet to offer. Over the last 12 months the total liability assumed under new guarantees of this type was over £1,000 million. And of course, as you know, this facility has been recently improved by making it available to contracts with a minimum value of £250,000. In addition, under our Specific Bank Guarantees a liability was assumed over the last 12 months of a total value of nearly £400 million.'

Mr. Noble concluded: 'ECGD is charged to maintain its competitive positions and to give exporting industry the sort of service it requires compatable with our main international policy aims in this credit field. We are fully aware of your employment and development problems and as far as we are able these will be taken fully into account in developing cover to suit individual needs. In short, if you play your full part in being competitive and technically competent so that the orders come your way, we will do our part by giving you the best possible credit support.'

Czechoslovakian engineers inspect an image orthicon during a recent visit to the Chelmsford factory of English Electric Valve Co. Ltd. They showed considerable interest in the manufacture of both this type of tube, which has been supplied for Czechoslovak television services for several years and the EEV Leddicons for colour television, which are fitted in the Marconi Mk VIII cameras being supplied to them.

The Patents (Amendment No. 2) Rules 1971

THE Patents (Amendment No. 2) Rules 1971, which were published on December 2, 1971, amend with effect from January 1, 1972, the provisions of the Patents Rules 1968 concerning the payment of renewal fees.

Under the new Rules the Comptroller is no longer required to issue a certificate of payment in relation to a patent renewal fee unless one is specifically sought by the person paying the fee.

The requirement that the Comptroller issue a reminder that a renewal fee is due at least one month before the date of payment is replaced by a requirement to issue one not more than six weeks after the due date of payment if the fee remains unpaid. However for all fees due up to December 31, 1972, a reminder will be issued in advance as hitherto and in respect of any such fees not paid by their due dates a further reminder will be issued in accordance with the amended rule.

Copies of the new Rules (S.I. 1971 No. 1917) may be obtained from the Patent Office, Orpington, Kent, BR5 3RD, from the Sale Counter, Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, WC2A 1AY and from HM Stationery Office at the usual addresses, price 5p, by post 7½p.

Stocks of new combined Forms 24 and 26, which should be used in respect of all payments on and after January 1, 1972, may be obtained from the Clerk of Stationery, Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, WC2A 1AY.

Application for anti-dumping duties on imports of magnesium from the USSR

THE Department of Trade and Industry are considering an application for the imposition of anti-dumping duties under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1969 on imports of unwrought pure magnesium originating in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

A statement of the applicants' case will be made available to any interested parties who give an undertaking to treat the information contained in the statement in strict confidence.

Any representations which interested parties may wish to make in connection with this application should be submitted in writing not later than December 30, 1971. Such representations in summarised form and without attribution to the source may be passed to the applicants for comment. Those making the representations should stipulate any particular points which they do not wish to be disclosed.

Requests for the statement, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be sent in writing to the Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room 322, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London, SW1.

Anti-dumping application—compound fertilisers from Republic of Ireland

THE Department of Trade and Industry announced on October 20, 1971 that they had accepted for investigation an application for anti-dumping action to be taken against imports of compound fertilisers from France, West Germany, the Netherlands and the Republic of Ireland. They have completed their investigation insofar as it refers to imports from the Republic of Ireland and are satisfied that recent imports of compound fertilisers from the Republic of Ireland were not dumped or were dumped by an insignificant margin.

Investigations are continuing in respect of imports from the other three named countries.

Tariff preferences for developing countries—the origin rules

THE Developing Countries (Origin of Goods) Regulations 1971 (SI 1971, No. 1921) were laid on December 3 and come into operation on January 1, 1972. Details of the origin rules were given in an article in *Trade and Industry* of October 14, 1971.

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As a sign of returning confidence in the country, foreign capital has been flowing into Indonesia. Current emphasis is on agriculture and the industries which service it, understandably in a country where 75% of the population are employed on the land. But Indonesia is also rich in minerals – nickel, tin, bauxite and oil. Textiles, electricity, paper and transportation are earmarked for dramatic growth.

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'Exciting North Sea oil prospects for Britain'

—Sir John Eden

A 'VERY real prospect' that oil reserves in the UK sector of the northern North Sea will be close to the equivalent of one million barrels a day by 1975 was forecast by Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, in Aberdeen on December 1.

Addressing the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce at lunch, Sir John said: 'I know you are very much alive to the implications of all the existing activity in the North Sea. When, in 1964, the last Conservative Government opened up the North Sea area for oil and gas exploration even the most visionary had little concept that that policy would so rapidly and so demonstrably be proved correct. In a few years gas reserves of over 30 trillion cubic feet have been proved and before the middle of this decade more than four million cubic feet of gas a year will be available.

'Now, in the Northern part of the North Sea—originally considered a long shot—we have an immensely exciting area for oil production and, I am convinced, for gas as well. When I announced the current round of licensing in June of this year, I said that I thought it was safe to say that reserves of oil already discovered in the Northern part of the North Sea, including the Norwegian sector, would be sufficient to sustain a production rate of one million barrels a day ie 50 million tons a year by 1975 and thought it would not be unreasonable to suppose that this figure could be trebled before the end of the decade.

'Many eyebrows were raised at the time and some in oil industry circles regarded this forecast as being over optimistic. But now in the space of a few months, the sceptics have changed their ideas and, while I am not going to make any firm pronouncement yet about the potential of the UK shelf, I see a very real prospect that reserves in the UK sector alone will be close to the equivalent of one million barrels a day by 1975 which I gave in June for the North Sea as a whole. This is of course an estimate of reserves not of likely production at the time, because there will obviously be a time lag between proving reserves and getting the oil on shore.

'The oil discoveries in the North Sea are a splendid example of Government and industry working together—the 1964 legislation set the framework and industry has responded speedily and efficiently. I am delighted that Scottish interests have decided to take part in the provision of substantial amounts of risk capital in partnership with oil companies which have the necessary technical knowhow.

'But the extent of benefit to Scotland will not end there. There is also the need to provide facilities in support of the operations on the Shelf. Nor will it stop there. The opportunities go far beyond this. While expenditure on exploration will continue to be huge, it will be even greater on the development of the fields already discovered. The scale of these operations are likely to be immense. One substantial field alone may require £200 million to develop—a great part of it on equipment. What will be spent on oil development in the North Sea will be several times that figure. This is where Scottish and other British interests can and must play their part in providing a major share of the equipment which will be required. It is encouraging that plans are now in an advance stage for an installation at Nigg Bay and elsewhere to fabricate the huge platforms which will be needed for production well drilling.

'The response of British industry to date in providing equipment for offshore operations has been frankly disappointing. Perhaps people have found it difficult to realise that on our own doorstep we have a major oil and gas find. The waters under which the oil fields lie are deep and difficult; very costly equipment is required to produce and deliver the oil. This is where British industry in general stands to gain so much. But we must move. This is a highly competitive business—it will not be handed to anyone on a plate. If Scottish firms want to get in on the act then they must get cracking now. It is business which has to be fought for and won by energetic and imaginative commercial effort. Companies engaged in the same type of activity should not hesitate to pool their resources so as to be able to guarantee the production and the delivery on time of the materials required. The opportunity is immense; we must grasp it now.'

Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace, was among the first group of MPs to fly in Concorde. The group is seen here before take-off from BAC Flight Test Centre at Fairford, on November 30. Bottom row left to right: Mr. David Price, Mr. Philip Holland. Second row left to right: Mr. David Steel, Mr. William Rodgers. Top row left to right: Miss Virginia Evans, secretary to Mr. Price, Mr. Cranley Onslow, Mr. Christopher Hamshaw Thomas, BAC's public affairs executive.

The vexed question of 'inflation accounting'

THE Government is taking a close interest in the discussion taking place in the accountancy profession on 'the vexed question of how —if at all—published accounts should deal with price level changes, so-called "inflation accounting" '. This was stated by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr. John Davies, in a speech prepared for the Glasgow dinner of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland, on November 29.

Mr. Davies was obliged, because of Parliamentary business, to cancel attendance at the dinner and his speech was read for him by the DTI Director for Scotland, Mr. P. J. L. Homan.

The speech continued: 'Prices up or prices down—the essential problem is how conscientiously to reflect "the true and fair view" which is the accountant's creed and general confession. Can you with confidence face up to these basic articles of your professional faith whilst ignoring the impact of price change upon your certification?

'It is for you to say knowing, as you do, that it is not only the professionally adept who rely upon your assessment but many others not necessarily sharing with you the interpretive understanding you automatically bring to such evaluations.

'The need to up-date from time to time what is meant by "true and fair view" must be apparent to all. The realisation that reconsideration and re-statement are required in no way criticises the actions of the past. Indeed, in every aspect of life we are constantly seeking to refine traditional practices without discrediting their former handling. It is, therefore, both natural and proper that the profession itself should take the lead in passing under the microscope its handling of inflation in relation to the "true and fair view".

'I have said that it is for you to say but you may well not feel able to speak alone. Many will be affected—company managements, shareholders, stock exchanges, workers at every level, investment analysts and many others. How hard it is when considering the very essence of one's own professional guidelines to submit to the views of others in establishing them. And yet I believe you may well accept—with your accountants' traditional tolerance and comprehension—that some at least of those other interested parties—and not least perhaps industrial management—must have their say in the framing of your conclusions.'

Dear Editor . . .

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Kent representatives meet Mr. Anthony Grant

MR. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, Department of Trade and Industry, met a deputation in London on November 30 including 12 Kent Members of Parliament and 60 representatives of Kent County Council and representatives of district councils in Kent.

The deputation expressed its concern over the unemployment situation in Kent and the South-East generally, and went on to discuss the problems of particular areas. Unemployment in East Kent was a long term and persistent problem which would take time to cure and in North West Kent and Thameside there was a fundamental change in the industrial structure. Infrastructure improvements were essential to provide an efficient service for new industry, they said, and immediate approval of new projects such as roads, sewers and power stations was necessary.

There had been a decline in traditional industries and not enough new industry was arising to replace it. The potential of areas like Kent was being neglected in favour of the assisted areas, they said, and there was a feeling that firms wishing to expand were inhibited from doing so by the idc control.

It was suggested that the idc policy should be more flexible and the limit should be examined again by the Government.

It was generally accepted by the Local Authorities representatives that they needed to co-operate in efforts to secure new industry but this could be made more effective with appropriate Governmental assistance.

Mr. Grant told the deputation that he shared their concern over the general unemployment situation, and was fully aware of the problems in certain parts of Kent. There were, however, many parts of the country with far more severe and persistent unemployment problems coupled with structural industrial decline on a large scale.

The Government must look at the country as a whole and must continue to give priority to the development and intermediate areas, he said.

The Government had introduced a number of measures to stimulate economic growth and there were already some encouraging signs of increasing business activity and confidence. Kent was particularly well placed to benefit from a general improvement in the economic situation.

Mr. Grant went on to say that tourism and service industries were also important in Kent. The Government had taken steps to reduce discrimination against service industries by reducing taxation, halving S.E.T. and introducing tax allowances for plant and equipment. The effects of these measures would soon begin to be felt.

Membership of an enlarged EEC would undoubtedly bring many benefits to Kent, which was well situated to develop as an important distribution and shipping centre.

The industrial development certificate control was operated flexibly in Kent, and full account was taken of all local factors in considering each individual idc application. The Government looked sympathetically at applications for the expansion of existing firms and for new projects with ties to the South-East and which are suited to the resources of the area, but idcs could not be granted for speculative developments, said Mr. Grant. In Kent as a whole since January 1970, 180 idcs had been approved and only 10 applications refused. There was thus no need for firms to feel inhibited about making applications for idcs in Kent.

A number of the points raised by members of the deputation related to the responsibilities of other Government departments and Mr. Grant undertook to raise these problems with the appropriate departments.

Final report of the Decimal Currency Board

THE Final Report of the Decimal Currency Board was published on December 3 (HMSO, 13½p). It covers the work of the Board in the final six months of its operation between April 1, 1971 and September 30, 1971, when the Board was dissolved, one month after the end of the decimalisation changeover period.

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DEALERS IN SECURITIES

THE following changes have taken place in the lists of Dealers in Securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Act:

Licensed dealers

Additions

Audley Holdings Ltd., 115 Moorgate, London, EC2M 6TJ.

Incentive Fund Management Ltd., Throgmorton House, 15 Copthall Avenue, London, EC2.

Rew Knight & Company Ltd., Leith House, 47 Gresham Street, London, EC2.

Seven Oak Finance Ltd., 52 London Road, Sevenoaks, Kent.

Deletion

Investment Advisers Ltd., Throgmorton House, 15 Copthall Avenue, London, EC2.

Change of address

Midland and Northern Securities Ltd., 63 Temple Row, Birmingham.

Exempted dealers

Addition

CW Capital Ltd., 84 Chiswell Street, London, EC1Y 4TN.

AUTHORISED UNIT TRUST SCHEMES

THE following amendments have taken place in the list of unit trust schemes authorised under Section 17 of the Act and published in Part 5 of the 1971 Particulars of Dealers in Securities and of Unit Trusts.

Changes

L.S. Fund Managers Ltd. have changed their address to Peninsular House (3rd Floor), Monument Street, EC3R 8BB.

Bridge Trust Management Company Ltd. have changed their address to Peninsular House, Monument Street, EC3R 8BB.

Morgan Grenfell Funds (Management) Ltd. have changed their address to 15 Christopher Street, EC2.

College Hill Unit Trust Managers Ltd. have changed their address to City Wall House, Finsbury Pavement, EC2B 2EU.

T.S.B. Unit Trust Managers Ltd. have changed their address to PO Box 41, 49/53 Surrey Row, Blackfriars, SE1 0BY.

The name of The Selective Fund has been changed to Jessel Global Growth Fund.

Art treasures in Austria

THE Austrian Government has announced that the date of expiry for claims under the 'Kunst- und Kulturbereinigungsgesetz 1969' has been extended until December 31, 1972. The above Act of Parliament concerns art treasures which were hidden and displaced for various reasons during the last war and are in the care of the Austrian Government, waiting to be claimed by their rightful owners.

Clearance of merger proposals by the DTI

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed mergers between the following companies:

1. Norcros Ltd., Venesta International Ltd. and Keizer Venesta Ltd.
2. European Ferries Ltd. and Atlantic Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

Mr. John Davies meets TUC Economic Committee

MR. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, accompanied by Mr. Paul Bryan, Minister of State, Department of Employment, and Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Industry, met representatives of the TUC's Economic Committee on December 3 including Mr. Victor Feather, Mr. J. Jones, Mr. G. Lothian, Mr. J. Peel and Mr. J. Crawford.

The meeting discussed some of the proposals contained in a consultative paper on Monopolies and Restrictive Practices which had been sent to the TUC by Mr. Davies, and the Economic Committee sought clarification of a number of points. Both sides agreed that the exchange of views had been very useful.

Official appointments

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointments:

Mr. W. Armstrong to be re-appointed as a part-time member of the North Eastern Gas Board.

Councillor A. H. Parish, of Milehouse, Plymouth; and Councillor A. Speller, of Exeter, to be members of the South Western Electricity Consultative Council.

Councillor G. E. Howell, of Newcastle Emlyn; Councillor W. V. Morris, of Brecon; Alderman D. Murphy, of Tonypandy; Councillor J. P. Sainsbury, of Rhiwbina; and Councillor E. J. Thomas, of Llanelli to be members of the South Wales Electricity Consultative Council.

Furniture company occupies Penryn factory

THE Department of Trade and Industry have announced that Dennis Bull and Associates Ltd., have occupied a new 10,000 sq. ft. advance factory built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation on the Kernick Road Industrial Estate, Penryn, Cornwall and are now in production.

Dennis Bull and Associates Ltd., is a newly formed company and the premises are being used for the manufacture and display of furniture. When full production capacity is reached, the company expect to employ 65 men.

Just Published

Harvey on Industrial Relations

By R. J. S. Harvey, of Gray's Inn, Q.C., B.A. (Mod.), LL.B., Sometime Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin.

£5.75 net *406 22175 8*

This book, running to about 600 pages, is published to coincide with the implementation of certain sections of the Industrial Relations Act, 1971, one of the most complex and controversial pieces of legislation ever to reach the Statute Book. It is issued in *Butterworths Annotated Legislation Service*, but is also available to non-subscribers in view of its wide general appeal. The work consists of a comprehensive General Introduction, the fully annotated text of the Act itself, Appendices of subsidiary material and an Index. To accommodate the plethora of rules and ancillary legislation that will follow the implementation of the Act, the book will eventually adopt a loose-leaf format when sufficient material becomes available, thus enabling it to be kept up to date. This detailed analysis will be particularly welcomed not only by those who will have to advise on the practical workings of the new Act, but also by those in industry and commerce who find themselves affected by certain of its requirements.

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AVIATION and SHIPPING

First chairman of Civil Aviation Authority

MR. John Boyd-Carpenter MP has accepted an invitation from Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, to be a member and chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority. Mr. Boyd-Carpenter will take up his appointment in April when it is intended that the Authority will begin to function. Until then he will be available for informal consultation and advice.

The appointment will be full-time. On appointment in April Mr. Boyd-Carpenter will cease to be a member of the House of Commons where he has represented Kingston-upon-Thames since 1945.

Background notes

The Civil Aviation Authority is being established as a result of the Civil Aviation Act 1971. The setting up of an Authority was one of the main recommendations of the Edwards Committee of Inquiry into Civil Air Transport which reported in May 1969. The proposals were broadly endorsed by the previous Government's White Paper of November 1969 and the present Government introduced the necessary legislation which became law in August this year.

The Civil Aviation Authority will be an independent body, separate from the Government, and will be responsible for the economic, technical and operational regulation of British civil aviation, the provision of air navigation services and the operation of Aberdeen Airport and the Scottish Highlands and Islands aerodromes. The Authority will be a new type of body bringing together functions at present performed by the Air Transport Licensing Board and the Air Registration Board together with a wide range of civil aviation functions at present performed by the Department of Trade and Industry. The Authority will not be responsible for international relations, amenity matters such as aircraft noise, the making of safety and other regulations and accidents investigation. These functions and the broad sponsorship of the Authority, including the appointment of members, will be carried out by the Government.

It is intended that the Civil Aviation Authority will assume its functions during April 1972.

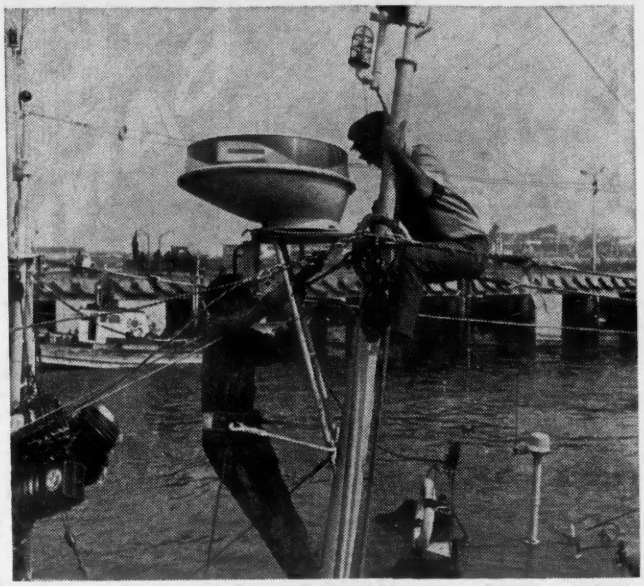
Government recognises British aerospace achievements

'THE Government remains ready and willing to put up launching aid for any appropriate civil projects which industry may propose', said Mr. Frederick Corfield, Minister for Aerospace, on December 3. He was opening a seminar on 'British Aerospace and the Common Market' in London.

'The present lack of any new British civil aircraft project at the present time', he said, 'has not come about through any deliberate policy on the part of the Government. We do not overlook the achievements and potential, in economic and trading terms, of the industry. Indeed we are convinced that in the long run there will continue to be a growing and important market for its products.

'But we must all realise that success will not come from building aircraft which cannot be sold. I do not apologise for so emphasising the importance of the market: we have moved beyond the pioneering age of making things fly safely and quickly: where wondering passengers accepting with gratitude and uncritical amazement each new technical development. The brute fact is that however technically attractive a project may be, if it is commercially a failure, it is the industry, its work people and supporters who will suffer—and the results may not take long to be felt.

'No one would expect the aircraft industry to be free of risks—it is not in the nature of the business—but the risks must be assessed and weighed with fine commercial judgement. The industry is as aware of this as the Government and is, I believe, as keen as we are that we should move forward on a European basis to establish a viable and profitable industry.'



Installing a British small-boat radar on a Portuguese fishing boat in the harbour of Porto, 190 miles north of Lisbon. With sardine and pilchard shoals becoming scarce around the Portuguese shores, the country's traditionally inshore-based fishing fleets are now depending on sophisticated navigational aids such as this EMI 'Electrascan' radar to venture further afield for their catches. So far this year EMI Marine, of Sevenoaks, Kent, has exported to Portugal Electrascan radars worth over £10,000 for this new market. Although overall numbers of boats fitted with radar are low, the company forecasts sales of at least 50 radars in Porto alone, from which about a hundred 65-ft. long vessels operate.

Appeals against Stansted/Glasgow scheduled service allowed

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has allowed appeals by British European Airways and British Caledonian Airways against the grant by the Air Transport Licensing Board of a licence to Channel Airways Ltd. for the operation of a scheduled service between Stansted and Glasgow. Channel Airways had delayed the start of this service until April 1, 1972.

The Commissioner who heard the appeal, Sir Dennis Proctor, KCB, shared certain doubts previously expressed by the ATLB about the viability of the proposed service. Against this background and given that traffic between London and Glasgow had declined since the ATLB had reached its decision he concluded it would be inadvisable to introduce a third operator on to the route. Accordingly he recommended that the licence granted to Channel Airways be revoked, and the Secretary of State has accepted that recommendation.

Copies of the Secretary of State's Order and of the Commissioner's Report are available on request from the Department of Trade and Industry, CA1(3), Shell Mex House, Strand, London WC2.

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POINTS from PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the points in these pages are published in *Hansard*

Trade and industry

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29

Upper Clyde Shipbuilders

The following statement was made by Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, answering a question on the position of the shipyards in Upper Clydeside.

'The House will have learned with regret of the sudden death of Mr. Hugh Stenhouse, the Chairman of Govan Shipbuilders Ltd. Mr. Stenhouse has made an outstanding contribution to the task of setting up the new company in difficult circumstances and his death will be a sad loss to all concerned. For its part, the Government will continue to work towards the establishment through Govan Shipbuilders Ltd. of a viable merchant shipbuilding industry on the Upper Clyde.

'Negotiations on the guarantees concerning an order for four ships for Irish Shipping Ltd. have been completed and the Liquidator is starting work on these ships at Govan forthwith. I am publishing details of financial commitments entered into in the Official Report. Discussions have started between the unions and Govan Shipbuilders Ltd.'

DETAILS OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS AND LIABILITIES UNDERTAKEN IN RESPECT OF FOUR SHIPS FOR IRISH SHIPPING LTD. AND IN THE PROVISION OF WORKING CAPITAL TO THE LIQUIDATOR

1. In his statement of October 20, the Secretary of State referred to the provision of guarantees to shipowners and the Liquidator and to the provision of working capital to the Liquidator.

Guarantees

2. Negotiations with Irish Shipping Ltd. and with the Liquidator of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders Ltd. on the guarantees needed to enable work to begin at Govan on four ships ordered by Irish Shipping Ltd. from UCS have been concluded.

3. The ships are expected to cost some £3 million more to build than the Liquidator or any successor company could expect to receive from the shipowners under the contracts. The Liquidator was prepared to start work on these ships only if he were assured that the extra cost would not fall upon the UCS assets. The Government have agreed therefore to meet these extra costs. It is estimated that about £2 million will be required for this purpose by the Liquidator.

4. The Government have also undertaken, in the event that the ships are not delivered by certain dates, to refund all payments under the contracts made directly by Irish Shipping Ltd. after June 15, 1971, and those made by Banks on their behalf. The maximum potential liability under this guarantee is estimated at £11 million.

Working capital

5. Up to £1½ million will be made available to the Liquidator for working capital purposes in the form of a loan with priority for repayment after the secured creditors who are certain Banks and the Shipbuilding Industry Board.

6. No estimate can be made of the total amount likely to be recovered by the Liquidator from the assets of UCS including working capital. If it is insufficient to meet the secured creditors in full, there would be no direct recovery of this loan by the Department but a substantial part may be recovered indirectly in the return which the SIB receive on their secured loan.

7. The Supplementary Estimates now before the House include provision for these commitments.

Palmers Hebburn Ship-repairing Yard

A request was made for a further statement about the prospects of Palmers Hebburn Ship-repairing Yard being reopened. Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, said 'The future of Palmers Hebburn Shiprepair Yard is a matter for Vickers Ltd. I understand that they have advertised the Yard for sale and have said that they will, if they can, favour a purchaser who will provide employment.'

Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms

A Member asked if the Secretary of State intended to employ independent consultants to advise him of the levels of cost at which a small firms advisory service would meet the criteria of paragraph 10.40 of the Report of the Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms; or by what other method he intended to assess whether the economic benefit to the nation from such a service would be greater than the cost. Mr. Ridley replied: 'In considering the Committee's recommendation for setting up an advisory service I may or may not decide to use consultants.'

Industrial Liaison Service

Mr. Ridley answered a number of questions about the Industrial Liaison Service. In answer to a Member who asked what action was being taken to secure the views of small firms on the future of the Industrial Liaison Service; whether it was intended to commission further independent assessments of the work of the Industrial Liaison Service; and what judgment had been made of the extent to which the economic benefit to the nation from the Industrial Liaison Service had been greater than its cost; Mr. Ridley said that careful study of the Bolton Committee's recommendation was proceeding and the matters raised were among those which would be considered. The decision regarding future Government financial support for the Industrial Liaison Service would be announced as soon as possible; the further years support was for the financial year 1972/73.

In answer to questions on the recommendation of the Bolton Committee on Small Firms that the Industrial Liaison Service should be replaced by a network of small firms advisory bureaux; and on the estimated cost of replacing the Industrial Liaison Service by advisory bureaux, Mr. Ridley said, 'I do not interpret the Committee's recommendations as envisaging a mere replacement of the Industrial Liaison Service by the proposed Bureaux. My right hon. Friend announced on November 3, that provision to support the Industrial Liaison Service had been extended for a further year to give time for full consideration of the recommendation. That consideration is now proceeding. No estimate of the cost of the proposed Bureaux has yet been made.'

Mr. Ridley was also asked to examine the assessment of the cost effectiveness of the Industrial Liaison Service made for the Ministry of Technology by Associated Industrial Consultants Limited in 1969; 'I am aware of the assessment; it will be taken into account as appropriate' he replied.

Imports of coal

The following information was given by Mr. Ridley in answer to a question on the amount of coal imported per month since January 1971 to the nearest available date; where it came from; what was the price paid per ton and what was the price paid in Great Britain for the same type of indigenous coal.

I Imports, January to October 1971

	Monthly averages. Tons
Total of which*	352,270
Western Germany	8,909
Netherlands	157,287
Belgium	1,174
Irish Republic	1,601
South Africa	42
Australia	35,996
USA	136,954
Poland	8,415
Canada	1,782
Norway	29

*Imports are classified according to country of consignment and not by country of origin.

	Average value (cif) per ton of imported coal*. January–October 1971 £	UK pithead prices per ton January–October 1971 (range) £
Anthracite	19.82	10.50–17.50
Steam Coal (including Household)	8.70	4.50– 9.00
Gas Coal	10.03	6.75– 8.50
Coking Coal	11.36	7.00–10.50
All types	9.39	4.50–17.50

*The average values quoted above are not true prices as they are influenced by varying qualities of coal, transport costs and other factors.

Coal stocks

Referring to current difficulties in the coal industry, a Member asked Mr. Ridley if he was satisfied that coal stocks were sufficient for the country's needs, no matter how severe the coming winter. 'Undistributed stocks at 11.0 million tons are higher than last year', Mr. Ridley replied. 'Stocks in consumers' hands are at the highest autumn level since the war and this should secure supplies if severe weather makes for difficulty in transporting supplies from the pits.'

Machine tools

Had the Secretary of State's attention been drawn to the continuing difficulties of the machine tool industry? Mr. Ridley was asked, and what action is being taken to promote its expansion? Mr. Ridley said: 'I am very conscious of the difficulties now being faced by the industry. The measures introduced by my right hon. Friend the Chancellor to encourage capital investment should, as their effects are felt, stimulate an increased demand for machine tools.'

(*continued on next page*)

POINTS FROM PARLIAMENT
continued

Protection of gramophone records and tapes

A question was asked on the recent Diplomatic Conference in Geneva on the protection of gramophone records and tapes against piracy. Mr. Ridley said, 'This Convention should be a great help for British recording companies, performing artists and composers, in protecting their records in foreign markets. The British delegation to the conference is to be congratulated, particularly Mr. William Wallace, Assistant Comptroller at the Patent Office, for the part he played in initiating the negotiations and in seeing them through as chairman of the main commission to the Conference.'

Petroleum and mineral exploration

Mr. Ridley was asked on what date the licence was granted to Berkley Petroleum (United Kingdom) Ltd. to search and bore for and get petroleum in an area of 461 square kilometres; and if he would define precisely this area of 461 square kilometres. Mr. Ridley replied that, the licence was granted on February 16, 1961, for an area in Somerset and Dorset. In the *London Gazette* of February 24, the boundaries were indicated as the straight lines or low water marks between National Grid points: ST 40002500, 50002500, 50001000, SY 55008512 along L.W.M.M.T. to 40009200.

Answering further questions, Mr. Ridley said that £11,000, by way of application fees and annual payments had been received in respect of licences granted to search, bore and get mineral deposits in the United Kingdom since June 1970, and 18 licences had been issued covering territory some of which was in areas of outstanding natural beauty and national parks.

Mr. Ridley also said, in answer to another question, that in this country most minerals were privately owned and exploration rights are granted by the owner. He continued: 'I grant licences to search for petroleum. Thirty licences to search, bore for and get petroleum including natural gas have been granted to the following companies either individually or in groups.

Trend Exploration (UK) Ltd.
Bralorne Exploration (Canada) Ltd.
Peninsula Petroleum (GB) Ltd.
Western Warner (UK) Ltd.
Texas Western (UK) Ltd.
Anco Exploration (UK) Ltd.
Teck Resources (UK) Ltd.
Consolidated Oil & Gas (UK) Ltd.
Texaco North Sea UK Ltd.
Ultramar Exploration Ltd.

Proposed Scottish steel corporation

Answering a suggestion that legislation should be introduced to set up a Scottish Steel Corporation separate from, and competitive with, the British Steel Corporation, Mr. Ridley said 'No. But I am prepared to authorise the establishment of Iron and Steel production facilities by private interests in Scotland under Section 15 of the Iron and Steel Act 1967.'

BSC Tubes Division

A Member inquired when the Secretary of State was informed by the British Steel Corporation of their intention to close the Glasgow sales office of their Tubes Division; what subsequent discussions took place with the Corporation; and what was the nature of these discussions. Mr. Ridley answered that discussions took place in the context of the Iron and Steel Act 1967 but it was concluded that this was a matter entirely for the Corporation.

Companies Act

Mr. Ridley was asked what checks were made of public companies in general to determine whether they complied with Section 147(2) of the Companies Act 1948, and what steps were taken to protect policy-holders in motor insurance companies against contraventions by such companies of Section 147(2) of the Companies Act 1948. He answered, 'I rely upon the auditors of a company under Section 14(4) to qualify the accounts if Section 147(2) is not satisfied by a company. A closer control is exercised over insurance companies.'

Mr. Ridley was also asked why he had not satisfied himself that all motor insurance companies kept such books as were necessary to show a true and fair view of the state of their affairs and to explain their transactions, and whether he would exercise his powers under Section 109 of the Companies Act 1967, to make preliminary inquiry into all motor insurance companies in relation to which he was not satisfied that proper books were being kept pursuant to Section 147(2) of the Companies Act 1948. He said 'In the first instance it is for the auditors of a company to satisfy themselves about the books of a company, and to report if they are not so satisfied. I also use where appropriate the powers conferred by the Insurance Companies Acts.'

Garages and car parks

A Member asked if legislation would be introduced to ban or to render void clauses in contracts with garages or car parks seeking to exclude liability for loss of or damage to vehicles or to their contents. Mr. Ridley said that exclusion of liability in contracts for the supply of services was at present being studied by the Law Commissions. Consideration of legislation must await their advice.

Scottish Knitwear Council

Mr. Ridley was asked what reply he had sent to the Scottish Knitwear Council further to their letter to him of November 9, dealing with Section 8 of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968. He answered that a meeting had been held when representatives of the Council discussed the possible need for stronger general safeguards against the consumer being misled into believing that imported goods are British.

EEC membership

Several questions were put to Mr. Ridley on the effects of British entry into the European Economic Community. He was asked to what extent he estimated Great Britain's entry and the changeover to the metric system would affect the cost of cars and lorries, spares and maintenance; and answered that these policies would affect the costs of the motor industry's products and services in many different ways. It was not realistic to attempt to isolate these effects from the many other factors affecting costs. Nevertheless it was expected costs would be less than otherwise. Mr. Ridley was also asked if he was aware that the Commission of the EEC was preparing to harmonise hire-purchase legislation in the countries of the Six; whether he would obtain details of these proposed directives; and to what extent Great Britain would be bound to implement them on entry into the Community. He said that the Community had only just started preparing a proposal for a Directive. Before entry, we would be consulted on all new proposals. The publication of Commission proposals was a matter for the Commission. Community directives were binding on member States. Mr. Ridley was asked if he was aware that the Commission of the EEC were proposing to establish a pattern of tariff preferences, the abandonment of import quantity restrictions, restructuring of industry, and the phasing out of production so far as the textile industry is concerned; whether he would obtain details of these proposals; and to what extent on Great Britain's entry into the EEC she would have to implement these proposals. He answered, 'I am aware of the contents of the document by the EEC Commission on "Sectoral policy for the textile industry" which does not in any way commit Member States and which is already public. I believe the textile industry expects to benefit from membership of the EEC.'

Mr. Ridley was asked whether he was aware that the Council of Ministers of the EEC had adopted directives regarding the marketing and labelling on an identical basis of textile products including wool, silk, linen and artificial fibres; and to what extent he had implemented or intended following these directives. He replied that he was aware of this directive. There was no obligation on us to implement it before accession, but he had in mind the possibility that fibre content labelling might in any event be imposed in the interest of consumers.

Mr. Ridley was asked whether he was aware that the Council of Ministers had issued seven directives on measuring instruments dealing with EEC inspection procedures, units of measurements, weights used with scales in any type of store, domestic and industrial gas meters, meters for all liquids other than water, gauging ships' tanks, and bulk measuring of grain in hectolitres; and what action he had taken, or intended taking, to operate a similar system in this country.

'I am so aware,' replied Mr. Ridley. 'The action needed to implement these directives and its timing will vary from case to case. Some may require legislation.'

Census of retailers

A Member who asked how many letters had been received complaining about the census of retailers, was told that 223 letters of complaint had been received, following despatch of letters to over 500,000 retailers telling them of the questions they would be called upon to answer.

Industrial development

Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, answered questions on industrial development in the North-East Development Area, the Sunderland area, Meadowfield Industrial Estate, Leadgate and Cwmgorse.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30

National Wool Textile Export Corporation

Mr. Ridley was asked to estimate the cost effectiveness of the £197,600 paid to the National Wool Textile Export Corporation in the year ended March 31, 1971, in particular relation to the increase in real value of wool textile exports within the same period. 'No such estimate can be given,' he replied.' The export performance of the wool textile industry is influenced by many factors, including some outside the control of the industry. No direct relationship between expenditure on export promotion from the funds made available to the National Wool Textile Export Corporation and the value of wool textile exports can be established. The Corporation's funds are all contributed by the industry itself.'

Consumer Council

Asked what representations he had received on the need for an organisation to replace the Consumer Council, Mr. Ridley said that a number of protests were received when the Council's grant was ended. No representations for an organisation to be created with comparable functions had been received.

Trade with Canada

A question was asked on the financial expenditure incurred by the British Government during the last year to help promote the selling of British products in Canada. Mr. Grant said 'A figure for last year is not available but I estimate that the expenditure likely to be incurred in 1971-72 by my Department and other Government Departments on the promotion of exports to Canada will be, very approximately, between £¾ million and £1 million, including staff costs and general overheads.'

In answer to a question on the total value of British exports to Canada in each of the last five years, Mr. Grant said 'Information for 1966 to 1970 is given in Table 275 of the Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1971; the latest figures are given in Table V of the Overseas Trade Statistics for October 1971.'

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1

Breweries

A Member asked if the Secretary of State would refer the action taken by breweries established in the Midlands, Yorkshire and the North of England regarding the free range of products to be sold in public houses that had been subject to take-over bids in recent years to the Monopolies Commission. Mr. Ridley answered that the Brewers' Society made recommendations in December 1970 aimed at widening the choice of products in the tied houses of all its members. He was keeping a close watch on the position and would be glad to see any evidence, but he did not think that a further reference to the Monopolies Commission would be appropriate at present.

Footwear imports

Mr. Grant was asked if he would seek to arrange to exclude footwear imports from duty free entry under the United Nations Commission on Trade and Development plan. He replied: 'No, but if the result is that serious injury is caused or threatened to the industry I shall restore the duty in whole or in part'

North Sea oil

A Member asked if steps would be taken to ensure that the contracts issued by HM Government for exploitation of oil in the North Sea off Scottish coasts were written under Scottish law. Licences issued by this Department under the Petroleum Production legislation for blocks in the Scottish area of the UK Continental Shelf are drafted in accordance with Scots law, Mr. Ridley replied.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2

Entry into the EEC

Stating that the Commission of the European Economic Community had issued two directions affecting the cinema industry regarding the setting up of registers and the compulsory admittance of members of the film industry into membership and/or for non-recognition of professional credentials; a Member asked to what extent on Great Britain's entry into the EEC she would have to follow these directions. Mr. Ridley replied that the question presumably referred to two proposed directives submitted by the Commission to the Council on August 9, 1971, the texts of which were published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. C106 of October 23, 1971. He went on: 'I am examining these proposals. In their present form they are not binding on Member States.'

Dollar Land Holdings Ltd.

Mr. Ridley was asked what further measures were proposed to protect Dollar Land shareholders from managerial negligence, in the circumstances that, in spite of his previous pressure upon the company to produce its accounts, its 1969 accounts were only just being published and did not represent a true and fair view of the company's position, and what action was taken to protect Dollar Land shareholders from managerial negligence otherwise than by exerting pressure for the publication of the company's accounts. He answered: 'I have secured the publication of the 1969 accounts, and the company is not yet in default for its 1970 accounts. I shall continue to take any steps that seem to me appropriate for securing compliance with the requirements of the Companies Acts.'

Another question concerned the finding of counsel submitted to the DTI in the Dollar Land case, that there were strong grounds under which inspectors could be appointed under Section 165(*b*) of the Companies Act 1948. Mr. Ridley replied: 'I assume the hon. Member to be referring to an Opinion of Counsel submitted with other papers in February 1970 in support of an application for the appointment of inspectors under Section 165. That application, Opinion of Counsel and supporting papers were fully considered but I was not satisfied that there were sufficient grounds for making an appointment: I have no reason to believe that judgment to have been wrong.'

In reply to further questions, Mr. Ridley said that the auditors of Dollar Land Holdings Ltd. stated that they were unable to express an opinion whether the accounts showed a true and fair view and that there were no grounds for appointing inspectors under Section 165(*b*) (iii) in the present circumstances. The accounts were qualified because the accounts of its subsidiary abroad, which was not subject to UK jurisdiction, were qualified. He had no powers over companies not incorporated or not carrying on business in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Ridley also said: 'I have secured that the company is not now in breach of Section 148 of the Companies Act 1948. I consider that at the present time the company has given its members all the information that they may reasonably expect.'

Hartley Baird Ltd.

A Member asked what representations the DTI had received from the Exchange Control authorities with respect to the acquisition and ownership since 1962 of the majority shareholding of Hartley Baird Ltd.; and on what dates. Mr. Ridley replied: 'None; but I understand that Exchange Control inquiries are in progress.' Replying to more questions on Hartley Baird Ltd., Mr. Ridley said that he had refused to appoint inspectors in response to the application to investigate the acquisition and ownership since 1962 of the majority shareholding because information as to the acquisition of the majority shareholding and the identity of the persons able to control the company had been given to the shareholders by the company. Mr. Ridley was asked whether his depatrment's Section 173 investigation of Hartley Baird Ltd. succeeded in determining whether the company was owed monies whether directly or indirectly in respect of its majority shareholding, and said: 'That was not the purpose of the investigation, which was undertaken to ascertain the true persons able to control the company.' Mr. Ridley was also asked whether his department's Section 173 investigation of Hartley Baird Ltd. sought to determine whether the company's directors, secretary, and shareholders, respectively, were given all the information to which they were entitled or might reasonably expect, in relation to the acquisition and ownership since 1962 of the majority shareholdings of the company. He said: 'The purpose of the investigation was to ascertain the persons truly able to control the company. I consider that shareholders have the information they might reasonably expect about the ownership of the majority shareholding.' Asked about policy, with respect to the protection of its potential and actual shareholders, when the chairman of a publicly quoted company was taken into custody and/or placed on bail, as the result of allegations of fraud, Mr. Ridley said that where the alleged fraud arose under foreign jurisdiction the policy was to consider whether it called for any action in this country under the Companies Acts. In respect of alleged fraud in this country, the Department's powers under the Companies Acts existed and were used, for the protection of the public, including shareholders.

Company law

Mr. Ridley was asked how many reports were submitted in relation to private and public companies, respectively, by the Official Receiver to the Court under Section 236(2) of the Companies Act 1948, during 1969 and 1970 which fulfilled the co' 'itions precedent to the use by the Court if it thought fit of Section 270 public examination procedure. He answered: 'None.' Asked why his department had not sought a Section 270 public examination from the court since 1958, Mr. Ridley said that this was because this procedure was not the most effective means of obtaining evidence for a prosecution.

Industrial development in the London area

Mr. Grant was asked on what condition he granted industrial development certificates to industrial projects in the London area which were tied to the area. He replied that in the London area and the industrialised parts of the Home Counties, together with certain more distant areas such as Cambridge and parts of South Hampshire, idc's were likely to be issued only for rebuilding schemes involving increased productivity with no increase or some reduction in the labour force, and projects tied to the area if they would not lead to an undue additional demand for labour.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3

Non-departmental research projects

Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace, was asked about requirements regarding the completion of non-departmental research projects financed by the Secretary of State; whether these requirements were adhered to; whether there was non-productive expenditure; and how much. Mr. Price replied: 'Each non-departmental research project is the subject of a negotiated contract or agreement. Payment is conditional on satisfactory performance of the work and provision is made for termination if the contractor defaults or if it is no longer considered worthwhile to continue; in the latter case, termination may be by mutual agreement. I am satisfied that these requirements are adhered to. It is however in the nature of research that there may be non-productive expenditure; for example, though the work may be satisfactorily carried out, the results may not come up to expectation; or there may be a re-assessment of the original objective. In such cases nevertheless expenditure can only rarely be said to be completely non-productive. It is thus not possible to give accurate figures for non-productive expenditure as such, but the proportion is very small.'

(*continued on next page*)

POINTS FROM PARLIAMENT
continued

Select Committee on Science and Technology

Members asked Mr. Price whether it was proposed to accept the recommendations of the Select Committee on Science and Technology that purchase preference be given to those firms contributing most to the economy and to national objectives in the computer field, and that the Government should sponsor a substantial programme of development for computer hardware, software and related electronics. Mr. Price said that the far reaching recommendations contained in the recent report of Select Committee on Science and Technology on 'The Prospects for the United Kingdom Computer Industry in the 1970's' were being considered.

Harmonisation of generalised systems of tariff preference

Mr. Grant was asked to publish details of the agreement on harmonisation of generalised systems of tariffs preference of the United Kingdom and the European Community recently made in Brussels. He answered that the recent agreement was confined to establishing a one-year period of transition after entry for such harmonisation. This would allow time for details to be worked out for applying the Community's scheme to the enlarged membership.

Imported cotton textiles

Mr. Grant was asked if it was intended to retain quotas on imported Commonwealth cotton textiles after a tariff is imposed. He answered: 'As I told the House on November 29, the Government are considering in the light of the employment situation and recent international developments in the textile trade whether there is any need for further action at the present time in relation to the industry.'

Aviation and shipping

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29

Helicopters for mountain rescue

Mr. Grant was asked what discussions he is having with British European Airways about the use of their helicopters stationed at Dyce in future for mountain rescue operations, and whether his Department would reimburse them for expenses incurred in such operations. He replied that he was not engaged currently in any such discussions but was willing to consider the implications of the wider use of helicopters.

Rochdale Committee of Inquiry

In reply to a question on the recommendation of the Rochdale Committee of Inquiry into Shipping on manning of British register home trade and foreign going vessels and their inspection, Mr. Grant said that these recommendations had already been accepted in principle. They would be taken fully into account in the DTI's consultations with the shipping industry in formulating regulations to govern safe manning and certification which the Government intended to make under the provisions of Section 43 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1970.

Abandoned vessel *Festivity*

Information was requested on the manning and certificate of navigation competency required by the Board of Trade for the abandoned British vessel *Festivity*; and whether the abandoning crew met those requirements. Mr. Grant said that there were no specific requirements as to manning and certification of personnel for this ship while operating within home trade limits. However there was a general requirement that ships should not proceed to sea in an unseaworthy state by reason of under-manning. The adequacy of the crew on this occasion would be examined when the full facts were obtained.

In reply to a further question, Mr. Grant said: 'The crew comprised a master, mate and deck boy, none of whom held a certificate of competency in navigation. We shall be looking into the experience of the crew in the course of our enquiries but meanwhile I understand that they have served at sea for eight years, four years and five weeks respectively.'

Turnhouse Airport, Edinburgh

In reply to a request for a statement on the progress being made in the development of Turnhouse Airport at Edinburgh, Mr. Frederick Corfield, Minister for Aerospace, said: Substantial development of Edinburgh Airport must await the outcome of the British Airports Authority's planning application about which a public inquiry is now in progress.'

Aircraft noise

Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, was asked if he would impose a ban on the take-off of jet aircraft from East Midlands Airport between the hours of 2330 and 0600 from April 1 to October 31 next year and in subsequent years. He answered: 'No Sir. The local authorities jointly responsible for the operation of the airport embrace the area likely to be disturbed by aircraft noise and they are, therefore, well able to maintain a reasonable balance between the air transport needs of the area and disturbance to the local population.'

Mr. Corfield said, answering another question, that the Government was spending £1 million per year on general research into quieter jet aero engines; it was supporting the development of the RB211 and the M45H engines and was giving high priority to Concorde noise suppression.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30

Low flying over London

Mr. Noble was asked what were the aircraft type, flight number, and operators' names of the machines that flew at low altitude and high power-output over central London at 0230 hours and 0410 hours, respectively, on Wednesday 24th November; and why these flights were authorised at these hours. He said: 'On November 24 a Boeing 707 operated by Trans Mediterranean Airways landed at Heathrow at 0246 and a Boeing 707 of BOAC and a Boeing 727 of Lufthansa at 0414 and 0419 GMT respectively. No special authorisation was required for these landings.'

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1

Glasgow Airport

In answer to a question on Glasgow Airport, Mr. Noble said: 'In exercising its powers the Government will continue to have regard to the well-established role of Glasgow Airport as an international airport, catering primarily for short and medium haul air services.'

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3

Airships

Referring to a small helium-lifted British airship now under construction and nearing completion, a Member asked Mr. Frederick Corfield, Minister for Aerospace, if consideration would be given to some of its possible uses outlined in the document forwarded to him by the honourable Member for Ilkeston; and if he would receive representations from those technically qualified to give them about other commercially viable uses for the airship in question. Mr. Corfield replied: 'I take it that the hon. Member is referring to the Goodyear airship now being assembled at Cardington, about which he wrote to my Department on October 26. I shall of course be glad to consider any further representations about the use of airships which the hon. Member or others may wish to make to me.'

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Government surplus sales

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

December 14/15, 1971 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Branston, Staffs.

Auctioneers: Arnold & Son (Dept. L), 'Modwena', 13 Market Place, Burton upon Trent, Staffs. (Tel: 0283 64657)

27½ kVA generators; fork lift trucks; mild steel and fibre glass fuel tanks; scrap lead batteries; foot and hand air pumps; vehicle spares; tyres; turbo generators; wooden boxes; machine tools including, pedestal and pillar drills; capstan and centre lathes; hydraulic press; guillotines; sawing machines; bending and rolling machines, etc; scrap textiles; various items of surplus clothing; various cloths; furniture and large quantities of other general stores.

January 6, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Memorial Hall (entrance through Central Hall), High Street, Chatham

Auctioneers: Fuller Horsey Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyds Avenue, London EC3N 3BJ. (Tel: 01-709 0101)

3-ton and 10-ton rollers; 30 ft × 9 ft steel welded fuel tanks; 5 kVA generating sets; electrical equipment including, oscillators; oscillographs; power units; electric motors; voltmeters; test sets; signal generators, etc; tyres; machine tools; vehicle spares; many items of furniture including, tables; dressing chests; various types of chairs; cabinets; cupboards; kitchen equipment; boots; shirts; jerseys; skirts; battledress trousers and blouses and many items of other general stores.

January 12/13, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Regional Depot RAOC, Hereford

Auctioneers: Russell Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel: 0432 4366)

2-ton trucks; electronic valves; electronic and electrical spares; large quantities of spares for concrete mixers; refrigerators, heavy duty vehicles; clothing; textiles; furniture; charging sets and numerous other miscellaneous stores; machine tools including, lathes; grinding and milling machines; electric drills; electric sanders; portable electric saws, etc.

Catalogues of the above sales are obtainable from the relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale. The price of a catalogue for the sale to be held on December 14/15, 1971 is 5p (postal order only). The price of catalogues for sales to be held on January 6, and January 12/13, 1972 IS INCREASED TO 10p (postal order only).

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Tender No. 3240 January 6, 1972 (Enfield).
Tender No. 3242 January 20, 1972 (Nottingham).

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STATISTICS

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6M = every six months.

All dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
Aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	Dec. 2, 1971
Air miss reports (A)	April 1, 1970
Mileage and traffic (A)	April 29, 1970
Trade by air (6M)	Oct. 21, 1971
Balance of payments:	
Civil aviation (Q)	Oct. 28, 1970
Trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Sept. 16, 1971
UK balance of payments (Q)	Sept. 16, 1971
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	May 5, 1971
Business names registered (A)	Jan. 27, 1971
Capital expenditure:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	April 28, 1971
Industry's capital expenditure (Q)	Oct. 14, 1971
Catering trades turnover (M)	Nov. 18, 1971
Chemicals industry (Q)	Nov. 25, 1971
Companies:	
Acquisitions and mergers (Q)	Nov. 18, 1971
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	Nov. 25, 1971
N. Ireland (M)	Dec. 2, 1971
Computers:	
UK computer market (Q)	Oct. 21, 1971
Construction work overseas (A)	Oct. 7, 1971
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	Nov. 11, 1971
International trade credit (A)	April 14, 1971
ECGD business (Q)	Sept. 30, 1971
Electronics capital equipment deliveries, research and development (Q)	Nov. 4, 1971
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries and orders (M)	Nov. 25, 1971
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	Nov. 18, 1971
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	This week
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Registration of films (A)	Feb. 24, 1971
Trends in film going (A)	Aug. 19, 1971
Food:	
Consumption levels (6M)	July 15, 1971
Household consumption (Q)	Oct. 14, 1971
Footwear industry production, orders and deliveries (M)	Dec. 2, 1971
Foreign trade:	
EFTA trade (Q)	Dec. 2, 1971
Industrial countries trade and production (Q)	Nov. 11, 1971
World exports of manufactures (A)	Sept. 30, 1970
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Direct exports (A)	April 14, 1971
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	Nov. 18, 1971
Value of overseas trade (M)	Nov. 18, 1971
Value of overseas trade: analysis of trends (Q)	Nov. 4, 1971
Hairdressing trades turnover (M)	Nov. 18, 1971
Hire purchase business (M)	This week
Industrial building approved (Q)	Nov. 4, 1971
Industrial development certificates refused (A)	July 15, 1971
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	Nov. 18, 1971
N. Ireland index (M)	Dec. 2, 1971
Wales index (Q)	Sept. 23, 1971
Insurance companies assets (A)	Aug. 12, 1971
Investment:	
Book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept. 23, 1970
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	Oct. 14, 1971
Investment and earnings overseas (A)	April 7, 1971
Laundries and dry cleaners turnover (M)	Nov. 18, 1971
Machine tools deliveries and orders (Q)	Sept. 16, 1971
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (Q)	Nov. 4, 1971
Deliveries (Q)	Nov. 4, 1971
Production (M)	Nov. 4, 1971
Volume of production (M)	Nov. 4, 1971
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	Dec. 2, 1971
Motor trades turnover (M)	Nov. 18, 1971
Office development permits (Q)	This week
Partnerships registered (A)	Jan. 27, 1971
Pension funds: assets (A)	Aug. 26, 1971
Retail prices index (M)	Nov. 25, 1971
Retail trades:	
Index nos. (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	Nov. 11, 1971
Royalty transactions (A)	Mar. 31, 1971
Shipping:	
Nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Feb. 10, 1971
Steel consumption (Q)	Nov. 18, 1971
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	April 28, 1971
Industry's stocks (Q)	Oct. 14, 1971
Retail (M)	Nov. 18, 1971
Television:	
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Textiles:	
Activity in the textiles industry (Q)	Nov. 11, 1971
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	Nov. 25, 1971
Cotton production (M)	Nov. 4, 1971
Hosiery production (M)	Nov. 25, 1971
Wholesale houses sales (M)	Nov. 18, 1971
Wool exports (Q)	Sept. 9, 1971
Wool output (M)	Nov. 4, 1971
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	Oct. 28, 1971
UK tourist traffic (M)	Nov. 11, 1971
UK official reserves (M)	This week
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	Feb. 24, 1971
Index nos. (M)	Nov. 18, 1971

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	Oct. 7, 1971
Business Monitor titles	Dec. 2, 1971
Customs notices of interest to exporters	Dec. 2, 1971
Directory of DTI (formerly BOT) departments and their work	April 8, 1970
DTI addresses (former BOT offices)	Oct. 21, 1971
DTI Regional Directors	Mar. 3, 1971
ECGD local offices	Sept. 30, 1971
Index Jan.-Mar. 1971	May 26, 1971
Official receivers offices	May 20, 1970
Programme of trade promotions	Oct. 21, 1971
Release dates of economic statistics	Nov. 25, 1971

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES—

.. not available
– nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
Ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1966	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963				
£m in base year	26,973		21,763	20,127	20,127	11,372	4,912	1,070	994	944	1,752	Series in £ million			
1965	108	111.7	115	114	106	..	121	124	119	127	117	376	263	47	31
1966	111	113.2	122	121	108	100.0	124	128	115	128	125	254	143	25	17
1967	113	113.9	127	126	110	101.4	133	124	122	138	142	184	–37	13	22
1968	116	119.8	135	135	113	103.6	139	131	144	146	142	158	23	75	41
1969	118	122.9	144	143	113	103.0	138	140	148	131	131	346	232	26	27
1970	120	124.1	157	155	116	104.2	140	152	157	118	136	329	214	42	51
1969 3rd qtr	119	123.2	145	144	113	103.2	139	145	155	131	130	57	4	10	8
4th qtr	119	123.3	147	147	114	102.9	138	145	153	125	130	91	74	2	—
1970 1st qtr	117	123.8	149	149	114	103.3	134	145	146	114	132	–16	42	1	–32
2nd qtr	121	123.5	155	154	116	104.2	143	153	163	119	138	116	55	12	26
3rd qtr	120	124.3	160	158	117	104.6	141	154	156	120	134	117	44	7	13
4th qtr	122	124.6	163	160	117	104.7	143	157	165	119	139	112	72	23	44
1971 1st qtr	118	124.5	164	162	116	101.9	139	147	148	114	148	84	70	2	–62
2nd qtr	121	126.3	169	170	119	104.3	142	142	163	122	142	–67	–116	13	38
3rd qtr		126.4p				105.4									
Apr		125.4				104.7									
May		126.0				104.9									
June		127.5				103.4									
Jul		126.0 p				105.0									
Aug		126.1 p				106.1									
Sept		127.1 p				105.2									
Oct						108.3									

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade (§)		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electrical goods† orders on hand (end period)	Retail prices Index		Wholesale price index: all manufacturing industry §§		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)‡	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Imports(‖)	Exports(¶)	
	at 1963 prices	Index‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used‡	Manufactured products: home sales‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index	Dec 1963	Jan 16,1962		1963	1963	Jan 31, 1956				1963	1963	Series in
£m in base year							Series in thousands			4,362	4,282	£ million
1965	119	112.1	*4.8*	105.4	106.8	157.9	308	265	24,784	116	112	–52
1966	115	116.5	*3.9*	108.0	109.6	168.5	323	255	24,835	120	121	83
1967	106	119.4	*2.5*	107.5	110.9	175.3	512	174	24,476	130	120	–298
1968	106	125.0	*4.7*	117.3	115.3	187.3	541	188	24,331	159	146	–288
1969	117	131.8	*5.4*	121.4	119.8	197.4	535	200	24,304	165	165	440
1970	125	140.2	*6.4*	126.2	127.7	217.7	574	186	24,135	181	184	612
1969 3rd qtr	115	132.0	*5.0*	121.4	120.3	197.8	547	200	24,285	165	171	172
4th qtr	117	133.7	*5.1*	124.1	121.7	201.6	544	199	24,249	169	172	167
1970 1st qtr	118	136.2	*5.0*	126.3	124.2	209.0	561	192	24,275	171	180	215
2nd qtr	122	139.5	*5.8*	126.1	126.6	214.0	563	187	24,138	183	183	113
3rd qtr	123	141.1	*6.9*	124.9	128.7	219.5	592	185	24,072	178	175	76
4th qtr	125	144.0	*7.7*	127.3	131.4	228.3	581	177	24,054	190	199	208
1971 1st qtr	120	147.9	*8.6*	129.7	134.4	237.5	631	146	23,824	189	186	78
2nd qtr	116	153.2	*9.8*	133.1	137.2	242.4	725	131		199	212	270
3rd qtr	120 p	155.3	*10.1*	133.9 p	139.2 p	248.5	802	121		198 p	218 p	342
Apr	117	152.2	*9.4*	132.9	136.3	239.3	704	129		200	213	
May	117	153.2	*9.8*	133.0	137.3	242.8	731	130		193	206	
Jun	116	154.3	*10.3*	133.5	138.0	245.1	740	133		203	218	
Jul	118 p	155.2	*10.1*	135.3	139.0	247.1	788	122		198 p	214 p	
Aug	118 p	155.3	*10.3*	133.8	139.3	248.6	799	123		192 p	216 p	
Sept	120 p	155.5	*9.9*	132.5 p	139.4 p	249.7	819	118		203 p	224 p	
Oct		156.4	*9.4*	132.1 p	139.6 p	250.4 p	833	116		202 p	216 p	
Nov							855 p	117 p				

(†) New series covering SIC Orders VII-IX; previous series also included part of Order XI. (‡) Not seasonally adjusted.
(§) On a balance of payments basis. (‖) Includes payments for United States military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments.
(¶) Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowances for factors affecting recording
(§§) This now includes food industries.

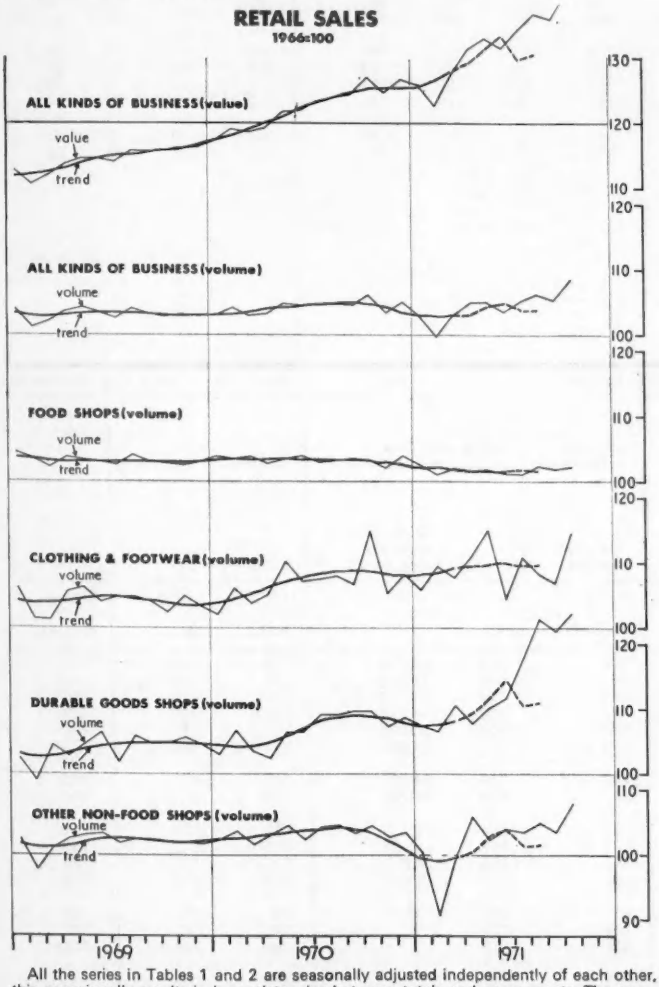
Retail trade in October

RETAIL sales were sharply higher in October. The seasonally adjusted index of the volume of trade is 108.3 (1966 = 100), following an average of 105.4 for the third quarter of 1971. The increase was mainly in trade by clothing and footwear shops, mail order businesses and department stores: sales by durable goods shops maintained their recent higher levels.

Since sales by clothing and footwear shops, in particular, can fluctuate markedly from month to month, this sharp increase in one month's figures does not necessarily signal so large a movement in the trend of sales. Nevertheless the statistics do suggest that the growth of consumer spending may now be spreading into areas other than durable goods, which up to September had shown the main response to recent measures.

In the three months August-October the volume of total sales was 2 per cent more than in the preceding three months. Sales by durable goods shops increased by 9 per cent, but the volume of sales by clothing and footwear shops was unchanged. Sales by other non-food shops increased by 2 per cent, and sales by food shops were up by ½ per cent.

The total volume of sales by all kinds of business in October was 2 per cent more than the high figure for October 1970. At current prices the increase was 10 per cent.



All the series in Tables 1 and 2 are seasonally adjusted independently of each other, this occasionally results in inconsistencies between totals and components. The components are liable to greater random irregularities than the totals and have a greater margin of uncertainty in their seasonal adjustment. In a similar way differences between the seasonally adjusted series of value (which are affected by price movements, including changes in purchase tax) and volume for the same broad group may be due to inconsistencies in the method of seasonal adjustment and should not be taken as wholly attributable to price changes.

The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The period covered by October 1971 sales was the four weeks from October 3, 1971 to October 30, 1971, the corresponding period in 1970 was from October 4, 1970 to October 31, 1970.

(†) The indices for all shops, food shops and total non-food shops are shown to the first decimal place to help interpretation, but should not be regarded as necessarily accurate to the final digit.

(‡) Including department stores and mail order businesses.

TABLE 1. VOLUME OF RETAIL SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of sales per week (average 1966 prices) 1966=100

	All kinds of business (†)	Food shops (†)	Non-food shops			
			Total (†)	Clothing and footwear shops	Durable goods shops	Other non-food shops (‡)
(Sales in 1966 £ million Provisional estimates)	(11,372)	(4,952)	(6,420)	(1,727)	(1,176)	(3,517)
1967	101.4	101.2	101.5	100	103	102
1968	103.6	102.1	104.8	104	108	104
1969	103.0	103.1	102.9	104	104	102
1970	104.2	103.3	105.0	107	107	103
1969 4th quarter	102.9	102.8	102.9	103	105	102
1970 1st quarter	103.3	103.7	103.1	104	104	102
2nd quarter	104.2	103.4	104.9	107	105	103
3rd quarter	104.6	103.1	105.9	107	109	104
4th quarter	104.7	103.1	106.0	109	109	104
1971 1st quarter	101.9	101.8	101.9	108	108	97
2nd quarter	104.3	101.4	106.8	110	110	104
3rd quarter	105.4	101.7	108 5	108	121	104
1971 April	104.7	101.6	107.7	111	108	106
May	104.9	101.7	107.5	115	110	102
June*	103.4	101.1	105.6	104	112	104
July	105.0	101.0	108.2	111	118	104
August	106.1	102.2	109.4	108	124	105
September*	105.2	101.8	107.9	107	122	103
October	108.3	102.2	112.8	114	125	108
1971 May-July	104.4	101.3	107.0	110	113	103
Aug.-Oct.	106.4	102.0	109.9	110	123	105
Percentage increase	1.9	0.7	2.7	—	9	2

TABLE 2. VALUE OF RETAIL SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1966=100

	All kinds of business (†)	Food shops (†)	Non-food shops			
			Total (†)	Clothing and footwear shops	Durable goods shops	Other non-food shops (‡)
(Sales in 1966 £ million Provisional estimates)	(11,372)	(4,952)	(6,420)	(1,727)	(1,176)	(3,517)
1967	103.0	103.0	102.9	102	104	103
1968	109.2	108.0	110.2	107	113	111
1969	114.3	115.3	113.5	112	113	115
1970	122.4	122.2	122.6	121	123	123
1969 4th quarter	116.1	117.5	115.4	113	115	117
1970 1st quarter	118.4	119.4	117.6	115	117	119
2nd quarter	121.0	120.9	121.3	121	120	122
3rd quarter	123.9	123.3	124.6	122	127	125
4th quarter	126.2	125.3	127.0	127	128	127
1971 1st quarter	125.5	126.9	124.4	127	130	121
2nd quarter	131.9	131.3	132.7	132	134	132
3rd quarter	135.6	135.1	136.2	132	149	134
1971 April	131.3	129.7	133.0	133	132	133
May	133.0	132.4	133.8	138	135	130
June*	131.5	131.7	131.6	126	136	132
July	134.3	133.3	135.3	134	144	133
August	136.6	135.8	137.5	132	152	135
September*	135.9	135.9	136.0	131	150	134
October	139.8	136.8	142.2	141	152	139
1971 May-July	132.8	132.4	133.4	132	138	132
Aug.-Oct.	137.3	136.1	138.4	134	151	136
Percentage increase	3.4	2.8	3.7	2	10	3

Office development permits in the third quarter of 1971

THE Department of the Environment report that the total floor area of office development permits issued in the third quarter of 1971 was 6.3 million sq. ft. compared with 7.7 million sq. ft. in the second quarter of the year. As explained in the notes below the control now operates in the South East Region only; 120 permits were issued in the Region in the third quarter, 25 less than in the previous quarter.

After deduction of relinquishments of existing offices and of floorspace covered by permits for the continuing use of existing offices, included in the total figures, there was a potential addition to office space, by way of new building and conversion of non-office premises to office use, of 4.4 million sq. ft. This compares with 5.5 million sq. ft. in the previous quarter.

Taking the first three quarters of 1971 together the average quarterly total floor area of permits was about 11 per cent higher than the quarterly average for 1970 and the potential new office space about 8 per cent higher. Comparisons between 1970 and 1971 figures are affected by changes in the control which are shown in the notes.

This series of statistics was introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 27, 1968 and the most recently published article appeared in *Trade and Industry* of September 2, 1971.

TABLE 1. OFFICE DEVELOPMENT PERMITS—REGIONAL TOTALS

	Total			South East Region			West Midland Region			East Midland Region			East Anglia Region		
	Number of permits	Thousand sq. ft. Gross	Thousand sq. ft. Relinquished	Number of permits	Thousand sq. ft. Gross	Thousand sq. ft. Relinquished	Number of permits	Thousand sq. ft. Gross	Thousand sq. ft. Relinquished	Number of permits	Thousand sq. ft. Gross	Thousand sq. ft. Relinquished	Number of permits	Thousand sq. ft. Gross	Thousand sq. ft. Relinquished
1965 August-December	175	2,701	1,070	165	2,655	1,056	10	46	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
1966	507	5,536	2,085	396	4,702	1,914	84	562	129	19	218	33	8	54	9
1967	726	9,171	2,720	525	7,097	2,289	103	1,076	161	61	534	175	37	464	95
1968	661	13,852	5,415	594	12,018	5,184	34	1,106	32	18	398	62	15	330	137
1969	524	15,169	3,599	464	13,276	3,540	33	1,003	33	25	847	13	2	43	13
1970	693	26,291	6,417 r	622	22,988	6,412 r	41	1,880	5	30	1,423	—	—	—	—
1965 August-September	78	1,055	485	78	1,055	485	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4th quarter	97	1,646	585	87	1,600	571	10	46	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
1966 1st quarter	120	1,300	417	87	1,064	374	33	236	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd quarter	95	1,027	381	80	948	362	15	79	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
3rd quarter	122	1,123	564	103	972	502	15	116	32	19	218	33	8	54	9
4th quarter	170	2,086	723	126	1,718	676	21	131	35						
1967 1st quarter	260	2,861	787	172	2,179	587	41	290	14	34	258	152	13	134	34
2nd quarter	207	2,211	601	137	1,550	515	38	386	44	18	169	23	14	106	19
3rd quarter	128	1,561	617	100	1,152	554	15	239	60	8	96	—	5	74	3
4th quarter	131	2,538	715	116	2,216	633	9	161	43	6	145	9	7	179	44
1968 1st quarter	124	2,173	1,115	114	1,962	1,101	3	48	—						
2nd quarter	179	4,484	1,701	156	3,787	1,611	15	523	22	3	56	20	5	118	48
3rd quarter	197	4,039	1,541	181	3 650	1,509	8	257	7	3	29	10	5	103	15
4th quarter	161	3,156	1,058	143	2,619	963	8	278	3	7	179	23	3	80	69
1969 1st quarter	178	3,713	590	153	3,162	577	14	347	—	9	161	—	2	43	13
2nd quarter	122	4,923	1,103	110	4,362	1,067	3	164	30	9	397	6	—	—	—
3rd quarter	116	3,398	1,158	107	3,151	1,155	7	215	3	2	32	—	—	—	—
4th quarter	108	3,135	748	94	2,601	741	9	277	—	5	257	7	—	—	—
1970 1st quarter	103	3,287	668	91	2,797	668	9	441	—	3	49	—	—	—	—
2nd quarter	113	4,628	1,799	92	3,832	1,799	8	303	—	13	493	—	—	—	—
3rd quarter	310	11,369	2,235 r	285	9,948	2,235 r	16	696	—	9	725	—	—	—	—
4th quarter	167	7,007	1,715	154	6,411	1,710	8	440	5	5	156	—	—	—	—
1971 1st quarter	151	7,895	1,343	151	7,895	1,343	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd quarter	145	7,727	1,952	145	7,727	1,952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3rd quarter	120	6,251	1,583	120	6,251	1,583	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

In some instances in order to avoid the risk of disclosing details of individual applicants, figures for two consecutive quarters have been combined.
The main breaks in comparability in the quarterly totals are indicated by lines.
r = revised figures.

NOTES TO TABLES

Commencement of Controls. In the London Metropolitan Region the control began in August 1965, but with retrospective application to November 5, 1964 for some projects, as explained in the first Annual report by the Board of Trade under the Act; this report was referred to in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 5, 1966, page 324. The West Midlands Conurbation was brought within the control from August 14, 1965, while the parts of the South East and West Midlands Planning Regions not already controlled and the whole of East Midland and East Anglia Planning Regions came under control on July 21, 1966.

Removal of Controls. From February 25, 1969, the East Anglia Planning Region and the predominantly rural areas of the West Midlands and East Midlands Planning Regions were excluded from control. The remaining areas of the West Midlands and East Midlands Planning Regions were excluded from control on December 16, 1970.

Changes in exemption limit. From July 27, 1967, the exemption limit for permits was raised from 3,000 square feet to 10,000 square feet except in the Metropolitan Region. From February 25, 1969 this change was extended to the areas of the Metropolitan Region outside Greater London. The exemption limit in Greater London was raised to 10,000 square feet from December 16, 1970.

Modification of Control. From April 1, 1969, office development permits were in most cases no longer needed for development within the curtilage of an industrial building for which an industrial development certificate was issued. The figures for the year 1968 included 168 permits of this type, with gross area 2,485,000 square feet (18 per cent of the total area of permits issued) and an area net of relinquishments of 2,103,000 square feet (24 per cent of the net total).

Definitions of areas. The planning regions correspond to the new standard regions for statistical purposes as defined in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 31, 1965, page 1567. Central London is the Greater London Conurbation Centre, as defined in the General Register Office Census 1961 County Report: London. The Metropolitan Region, an area of some 40 miles radius from the Centre of London, is defined in Schedule 2 of the Control of Office and Industrial Development Act, 1965. The West Midlands Conurbation is defined in the Control of Office Development (Designation of Areas) Order, 1965 as amended by the West Midlands Order 1965 (page 406, *Board of Trade Journal* August 20, 1965).

Area relinquished. Comprises office floor space relinquished for demolition of change of use to non-office uses.

Hire purchase and other instalment credit business in October

At £188 million (seasonally adjusted), new instalment credit extended in October by finance houses and retailers was rather less than in August or September but still well above the monthly rates before the lifting of terms controls. In the three months August-October taken together, total new credit was 31 per cent more than in the preceding three months.

The reduction in October itself was in credit advanced by finance houses, largely due to lower lending for purchase of motor vehicles, though this remained much greater than before the measures of July 19. (Credit advanced for new cars in October was 79 per cent more than a year earlier: for used cars the increase was 33 per cent.) Advances by finance houses in August-October totalled 39 per cent more than in May-July.

Total sales on instalment credit by retailers in October were above the average for August and September: an increase in credit sales by 'other instalment credit retailers' (predominantly mail order businesses) more than offset some reduction in those by durable goods shops and department stores. Sales on credit in the three months August-October totalled 17 per cent more (at current prices) than in the previous three months: increases were recorded by all three groups of retailers, but were most marked in the cases of durable goods shops and (to a lesser extent) department stores.

Total instalment debt owing to finance houses and retailers increased by £129 million during the three months August-October in seasonally adjusted terms. Debt outstanding at the end of October was 15 per cent more than a year earlier.

TABLE 1. HIRE PURCHASE AND OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT BUSINESS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total		Finance Houses†		Retailers ‡	
	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt
1967	1,520	–40	746	–15	774	–25
1968	1,600	43	769	26	831	17
1969	1,517	–19	701	–21	816	2
1970	1,716	87	822	58	894	29
1969 3rd quarter	382	– 7	176	– 4	206	– 3
4th quarter	390	2	180	—	210	2
1970 1st quarter	403	12	187	6	216	6
2nd quarter	423	26	204	18	219	8
3rd quarter	438	20	211	11	227	9
4th quarter	452	29	220	23	232	6
1971 1st quarter	406	—	213	17	193	–17
2nd quarter	451	30	212	8	239	22
3rd quarter	569	101	291	66	278	35
1971 April	158	14	72	4	86	10
May	146	8	68	4	78	4
June	147	8	72	—	75	8
July	162	9	78	7	84	2
August	206	50	105	30	101	20
September	201	42	108	29	93	13
October	188	37	89	22	99	15
1971 May-July.	455	25	218	11	237	14
1971 Aug-Oct.	595	129	302	81	293	48
Percentage increase	31		39		23	
Debt outstanding at 31 December 1970 (unadjusted)	—	1,384	—	845	—	539

† Direct business only: i.e. excluding agreements block discounted with finance houses by retailers.

‡ Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'. For further definitions see footnote to Table 2.

TABLE 2. RETAILERS' INSTALMENT CREDIT SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1966 = 100

	Total†	Durable goods shops	Department stores	Other instalment credit retailers ‡
H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1966 §				
£ million	(862)	(327)	(46)	(489)
1967	103	101	105	104
1968	110	108	112	111
1969	109	100	114	114
1970	119	112	123	124
1969 3rd quarter	109	100	114	115
4th quarter	111	102	117	117
1970 1st quarter	114	108	113	118
2nd quarter	118	112	123	122
3rd quarter	122	115	130	126
4th quarter	124	115	128	130
1971 1st quarter	105	120	133	93
2nd quarter	128	118	139	133
3rd quarter	142	158	156	130
1971 April	136	116	138	150
May	126	121	141	127
June*	122	117	139	124
July	132	139	142	127
August	153	170	164	141
September*	141	165	161	123
October	151	160	159	144
1971 May-July Av.	126	125	141	126
1971 Aug-Oct. Av.	148	165	161	135
Percentage increase	17	32	15	7

† Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'.

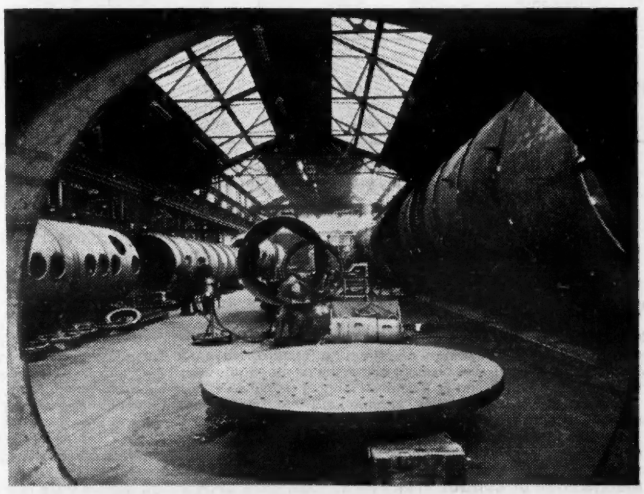
‡ General stores (other than department stores), general mail order houses and co-operative societies' non-durable goods departments.

§ Excluding sales against checks issued by other organisations.

The monthly periods for retailers consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The period covered by October 1971 sales was the four weeks from October 3, 1971 to October 30, 1971, the corresponding period in 1970 was from October 4, 1970 to October 31, 1970.

Business Statistics Office

A REVISED version of the booklet giving a general account of the background and activities of the Business Statistics Office is now available. Copies can be obtained from the Business Statistics Office, Lime Grove, Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 8RS (Tel. 01-866 8771, Ext. 17 of 123).



Fabrication of distillation columns and reactor vessels in various stages of manufacture in one of the assembly bays at the Croydon works of A.P.V.-Mitchell Ltd. Manufacture of these vessels and columns is carried out in all grades of stainless steel and other exotic metals. Recent export contracts include process plant for Israel, Iran, Dar-es-Salaam, Korea and Norway.

Annual Report of National Food Survey Committee

THE report of the National Food Survey Committee on 'Household Food Consumption and Expenditure, 1969', which includes a summary of results for 1970 was published on December 3 (HMSO, £1.58, by post £1.62½).

This report, like its predecessors, deals with the economic, social and nutritional aspects of household food consumption. In addition to the customary analyses and tabulations of Survey data according to region, degree of urbanisation, income group and type of family, the report contains an analysis of household food consumption and expenditure according to the age of the housewife and broad socio-economic grouping.

A statistical appendix to the report gives estimates of the average effects on food purchases of differences in income and changes in prices, and indicates how the effects of increases in incomes have changed since 1955.

The nutritional section of the report contains estimates of the average energy value and nutrient content of the diet in various types of household, and compares them with the intakes recommended by the Department of Health and Social Security.

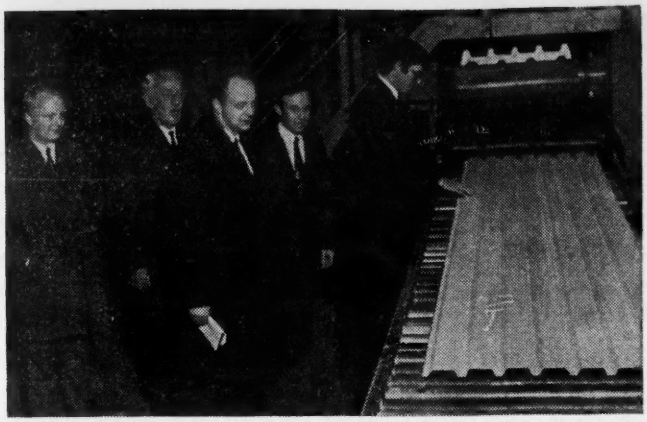
Notes

The National Food Survey is a continuous sampling inquiry into the domestic food consumption and expenditure of private households in Great Britain. In 1969 more than 7,500 households provided a record of their food purchases.

Though intended primarily to provide information for administrative purposes, the National Food Survey yields data of interest to all who are concerned with the home market for food. Comprehensive annual reports necessarily take a considerable time to prepare and print, but summarised results are published as soon as possible in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* in *Trade and Industry* and in *Food Facts* (obtainable from the Press Office). Unpublished results are available for some detailed analyses, including quarterly estimates of household food consumption, expenditure and average prices paid for nearly 150 categories of food by households of different income group and family composition, and in different areas of Great Britain. Such unpublished data can be supplied on payment of a fee which varies according to the amount and nature of the information required; application should be made to the National Food Survey Branch, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Government Buildings, Tolcarne Drive, Pinner, Middlesex, HA5 2DT, Tel: 01-868 7161, ext. 44.

United Kingdom official reserves in November

HM Treasury announce that the UK official reserves rose by £151 million ($362 million) during November to stand at £2,322 million ($5,572 million) at the end of the month.



An International study, sponsored by the Economic Commissions for Europe, is looking at techniques in the manufacture and applications of components for the construction industry. One of the five teams of experts is seen at the H. H. Robertson factory at Ellesmere Port. From left to right: are Mr. T. Koivi, the building engineer from Finland; Mr. I. W. Samson interpreter; Mr. D. Tonsby, the team leader, with Mr. J. P. Waddell production manager H. H. Robertson (UK) Ltd. and Dr. S. F. Berghans of Stuttgart University, inspecting the final processing of Galbestos protected sheet steel.

Cinema admissions and takings

DURING July, counted as a four week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 3.66 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1.22 million. The comparable figures for July 1970 were 4.02 million and £1.21 million respectively.

During August, counted as a four week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 4.39 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1.42 million. The comparable figures for August 1970 were 4.47 million and £1.35 million respectively.

During September, counted as a five week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 3.65 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1.27 million. The comparable figures for September 1970 were 3.90 million and £1.25 million respectively.

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Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, December 3, 1971. BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
The Magnificent Seven Deadly Sins	BR/E 35817/4/12/76	107	November 29	Tigon Pictures Ltd.	Tigon British Film Productions Ltd.
Straw Dogs	BR/E 35818/4/12/76	118	November 29	Cinerama Releasing (UK) Ltd.	Amerbroco Films Ltd.
Movietone News 2217	BR/E 35603/4/12/76	7	December 3	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2217A	BR/E 35604/4/12/76	7	December 3	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Wild Rovers	F 35819	132	November 29	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc.
The Camera Cops	F 35820	55	November 30	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Barrandov Film Studios (for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.) Barrandov
Mouse Placed Kitten	F 35821	7	November 30	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Warner Bros. Pictures Inc.
Traffic	F 35822	90	November 30	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Corona Films, Paris
Drive, He Said	F 35823	90	November 30	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	B.B.S. Production
The Hired Hand	F 35824	90	December 1	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.
Sex In The Classroom	F 35825	92	December 1	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Daunia Film, Rome
The Wahoo Bobcat	F 35826	46	December 1	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions
The Mooncussers	F 35827	84	December 1	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions
Equinox	F 35828	81	December 1	Ember Film Distributors Ltd.	Tonylyn Productions
Bigfoot	F 35829	89	December 1	Ember Film Distributors Ltd.	Western International Productions

100,000 visit San Francisco Import Car Show

From the British Consulate-General, San Francisco

SAN Franciscans recently had the opportunity to review the latest automobile offerings from abroad. The occasion was the 14th annual Import Car Show, sponsored by the Import Car Dealers Association of San Francisco, which took place from November 9-14. The show was held once again at the Civic Centre, where it occupied the 90,000 sq. ft. of the Brooks Hall and overflowed into the 36,000 sq. ft. of the Civic Auditorium.

Despite the 10 per cent surcharge and the uncertain economic climate at present, interest remained high and by the time the show closed 100,000 people are estimated to have visited it.

The show, whose motto this year was 'Today and Tomorrow', the tomorrow being emphasised by the display of a number of futuristic prototypes, is Northern California's only major auto show. Manufacturers from Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Sweden displayed their current models on 21 stands, and a small number of vintage, racing and experimental cars were shown independently to increase the public interest.

Joint venture group

The products of four British manufacturers were on display, resulting from a joint venture sponsored by The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders and the Department of Trade and Industry. Local arrangements were in the hands of British Leyland Motors Inc., for the Rover and Triumph lines, and British Motor Car Distributors Ltd., for British Leyland's Jaguar and MG ranges, and for Jensen Motors, Lotus Cars and Rolls-Royce.

Making its first appearance at the show was the new Rolls-Royce Corniche, in both its convertible and coupe versions. The new Jensen Interceptor Mk. III excited considerable interest; sales have pushed it to the American first place in the premium car class. Also new to the United States is the Lotus Elan Sprint, an example of which was displayed with a Europa and Elan Plus 2S.

Under the Triumph and MG banners were displayed examples of these sports car lines, including the new Stag, the GT 6 Mk. III, TR6 and Spitfire IV (this year Spitfires won 26 out of 38 events in the Nationals sponsored by the Sportscar Club of America), and the Midget, MGB, and MGB/DT.

Five Jaguars were displayed, including two XKE V-12 convertibles, a model which has only recently been introduced into the American market.

Part of the British joint venture display at Europort 71, in Amsterdam.

Europort follow-up inquiries may bring orders

From the British Embassy, The Hague

FIVE hundred exhibitors from 31 countries participated in the 10th International Shipbuilding, Marine and Port Equipment Exhibition—Europort 71—held in Amsterdam from November 9-13. Dutch firms and organisations accounted for 28 per cent of the total participation while other major contributions came from West Germany (18.5), Britain (14), the United States (13), France (5.4) and Italy (3). Among the other foreign exhibitors it was interesting to note the emergence of one or two from countries such as Libya and Morocco who hitherto were insignificant in the field of marine equipment.

As at previous similar events, the products on show covered a wide variety of equipment ranging from enormous steel constructions to intricate precision instruments. Some noticeable features were ship designing by computer in a matter of minutes, the operation of a radar installation connected to the aerial on the exhibition building, and the working of a marine diesel engine which could be followed in every detail. There were also demonstrations of marine machine tools and equipment for hydraulic control, welding and dredging.

Combined stands

As well as national exhibits from the US, France, Norway and Denmark, there was a joint venture team of 26 British firms sponsored by the British Marine Equipment Council with the support of the Department of Trade and Industry, on attractively designed combined stands occupying about one-third of the exhibition complex's South Hall. The firms represented displayed the latest British developments in engine room auxiliaries, deck and ancillary equipment, corrosive protection systems, forklift trucks, cargo handling gear, pumps, compressors, distress signals and protective clothing. The demonstration of sea descent rescue equipment on the stand of one of these exhibitors attracted a good deal of attention from the visitors.

The concensus was that it had been worthwhile to participate in Europort 71 and in many instances it was confidently expected that by following up inquiries received increased business would be obtained. The majority expressed their intention to return to either next year's exhibition or, in 1973, depending on commitments in similar events in other parts of the world.

Packaging Show a great success

From the British Consulate-General, Philadelphia

THE 1971 Packaging/Converting Machinery Show, Pack Expo 71, which was held at Atlantic City, New Jersey from November 15-18, attracted about 18,000 trade visitors. Approximately 320 exhibitors demonstrated packaging machinery and materials of many kinds, by far the

(continued on next page)

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PACKAGING SHOW
continued

majority of which were made in the United States. Also on view, however, were products from other countries, including Canada, West Germany, France, Sweden, Switzerland, Holland, Italy and Japan.

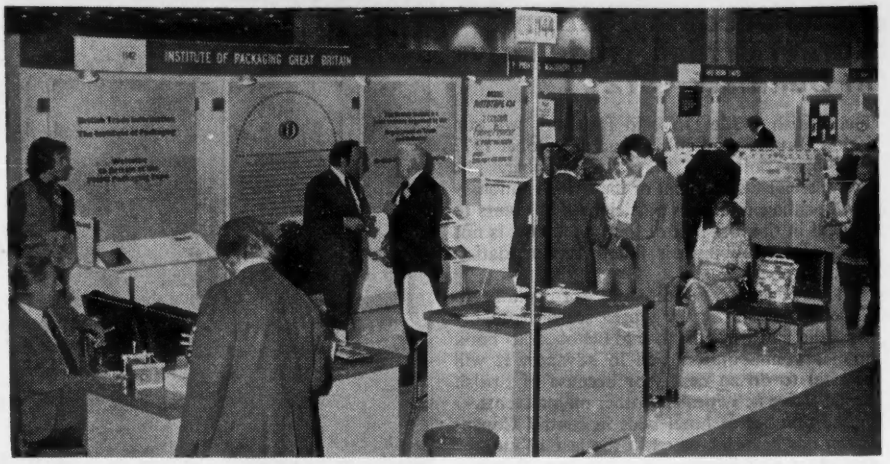
It was appropriate, therefore, that Britain's manufacturers too were represented. Their exhibit, sponsored jointly by the Institute of Packaging and the Department of Trade and Industry, contained products of eight firms. These included: aseptic filling machines by Dawson & Barfos Manufacturing Ltd.; a three-colour rotary flexographic label printing and die cutting machine by Hall-Kelly Printing Machinery Ltd.; a form-fill-seal machine by Hall & Dolman (Engineers) Ltd.; Hird-Brown Ltd. photoelectric beam switch equipment; a strip and blister tablet packer by Ivers-Lee (Great Britain) Ltd.; automatic cartoning and carton sealing machines by Jacob White & Co. Ltd.; high speed tablet counting machines from C. E. King Ltd.; and proofer instruments for quality control of inks for gravure and flexographic printing by R. K. Chemical Co. Ltd. Some orders were taken and a number of high quality, serious inquiries received.

Other products

Other British products featured by agents were fully automatic wrapping machines by Marden-Edwards & Co. of Wimborne, and industrial metal detectors from A. M. Lock & Co. Ltd. of Oldham. A low cost drop feed control weigher from Telomex (Horsham) Ltd., a pressure sensitive check weigher by Neumo Ltd., of Newhaven, and printing machines from Rejafix Ltd., of Brentford, were among items also being exhibited by agents.

During the course of the show several seminars were held. Britain was featured at the 'National Packaging Metrication Conference' by two representatives, Mr. Colin Swinbank of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., chairman of the packaging metrication committee of the British Standards Institute, and by Mr. Tom Tebbatt, Editor of *Packaging Review*. They spoke of Britain's experience to date with metrication and explained what bodies had been set up at official and industrial level to deal with the subject. They suggested that now might well be the time for the packaging industry seriously to consider converting machinery to handle packaging in new, standard metric sizes rather than retain existing packaging sizes and convert them to metric measurement.

Exhibitors generally were extremely pleased with the show and the large number of serious inquiries received by most participants left them feeling very optimistic of future business prospects.



Plenty of activity on the Institute of Packaging exhibit at the Pack Expo 71 exhibition in Atlantic City.

Joint venture at Utrecht Furniture Exhibition

From the British Embassy, The Hague

A FULL range of domestic furniture, furnishings, fabrics and mattresses were featured at the 13th International Furniture Exhibition at Utrecht from November 8-13. The total indoor exhibition area of 462,000 sq. ft. of the Jaarbeurs building complex was this year taken up by a total of 469 exhibitors.

On this occasion six foreign countries were represented of which West Germany entered with 90 exhibitors, Belgium (63), Britain—joint venture—(18), Italy (10), France (4), and Spain (2). The Netherlands took the largest share with 282 exhibitors. Surprisingly, Denmark and other Scandinavian countries were conspicuous by their absence in representation at this international Dutch furniture show of growing importance. This undoubtedly could provide an opportunity for British designers to exploit new trends.

Holland proves to be a growing market for antique reproduction furniture, irrespective of the current depression of the market as a whole. The majority of stand-holders realised this potential by displaying a wide range of serving tables, dining tables, chairs, settees, book-cases, cabinets and secretaires in oak, mahogany and walnut. Many companies reported trading to be 'satisfactory' to 'very good indeed'. Firms showing more modern style furniture reported a big interest in the leather upholstered section, whereas the moulded plastic and laminated furniture stands were scarcely visited.

In the main, the British joint venture participants expressed satisfaction at the interest shown in their products and the level of contacts made from the 25,072 trade visitors (35,000 grand total). Some exhibitors booked substantial orders from foreign buyers, mainly German.

British firms pleased with results

From the British Consulate-General, Milan

THE first exhibition in Italy concerned with environmental pollution, held in Milan from November 14-19, attracted a British joint venture group of 10 firms. Three other British firms participated through their Italian representatives.

Over 100 firms exhibited products covering waste water purification, dust extraction, refuse disposal, instruments for analysing, measuring or sampling air or water, and many other aspects of pollution. Pollution is a much discussed and very topical issue in Italy.

Many of the firms on the joint venture reported very satisfactory results. For example, F. E. Beaumont Ltd., who design, construct and erect steel chimneys, reported several firm inquiries. Mr. Beaumont said that it was rare to receive at an exhibition such a definite expression of interest in this type of plant. Mr. Jones of Glass Developments Ltd., who make air sampling devices, received offers for the purchase of some of the equipment he had on display. Apart from this he took a number of orders during the event, and is now arranging to appoint an Italian agent.

Conference staged

The joint venture was organised by the National Society for Clean Air. The Society also collaborated with the exhibition organisers in arranging and running an international conference on pollution which took place currently with the exhibition.

The organisers are planning to have a second exhibition on the same subject from November 15-19, 1972. On the basis of inquiries already received they expect at least to double the floor area occupied. Several of the British firms taking part this year are planning to come back next year for 'Antipollution 72'.

Visitors look around the Abbeycraft display at the Utrecht Furniture Exhibition.

Hotel accommodation during British Trade Drive in Denmark 1972

THE British Trade Drive in Denmark will run from February to about the end of October 1972 with high points in May and October. The Commercial Department of the British Embassy in Copenhagen advises participants in events to be held in the first half of the year that it is not too early to book their hotel accommodation now.

In any year it is essential for visitors to Copenhagen during the tourist season (roughly from the end of April to mid-October) to book hotel accommodation well in advance. It will be vital to do so next year because of British Trade Drive activities and other major events.

The number of hotel beds in central Copenhagen has been increased in the last 12 months and more will become available over the next two or three years. Hotel beds will, however, remain scarce for a large part of next year.

Mr. Jonathan Herz of Crochetta (left), Miss Ruth Mindel, Clothing Export Council, and Mr. Andrew Franklin, British Consul-General in Los Angeles during the British women's wear display at the Pacific Coast Travelers Association Market in Los Angeles from November 14-17.

International packaging exhibition for Budapest

THE Hungarian authorities are to hold an international packaging exhibition in Budapest from September 26-October 2, 1972. The exhibition will be held on the same fair ground as the Budapest International Trade Fair. The main items to be covered by the exhibition are (*a*) packaging materials and containers, (*b*) packagings and packaging systems, (*c*) packaging machines and equipment, (*d*) filling, weighing and labelling equipment, (*e*) all other auxiliary machines and equipment used in packaging.

An 11-man British packaging mission visited Hungary in November and it is hoped that a Hungarian mission will visit the UK sometime in 1972. Both these missions will significantly add to the value of 'Budapack '72' for British companies.

The Department of Trade and Industry is prepared to support British companies wishing to participate in this event providing there is a sufficient response. For further information apply to Mr. D. V. Griffiths, Fairs and Promotions Branch, 26 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Telephone 01-248 5757, ext. 7213).

Mr. Roy Fox, HM Charge d'Affaires visited the Physicians Days Exhibition in Helsinki on November 16. In the picture he is talking to (right to left) Mrs. Olive Smith of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, Mr. W. Frost, and Mr. P. Vallance of the Seton Group of Companies. Once again the ABPI, in conjunction with the Department of Trade and Industry organised a joint venture at the exhibition (November 14-18) in which seven British manufacturers exhibited. Altogether about 300 manufacturers from all parts of the world exhibited on 81 stands.

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MISSIONS and TOURS

Demonstrations in Germany

'PROPOPHANE' polypropylene films made by Shorko Films Ltd. were successfully demonstrated to some 20 European (mostly German) converter companies in Bielstein, Germany, recently. In a four-day exercise on the premises of Erwin Kampf Maschinenfabrik, manufacturers of converting equipment, three different 'Propophane' films were put through their paces in a variety of laminating processes.

The demonstration was staged on a Kampf Uniflex 1500 SW machine, which ran extremely well throughout the four days, proving that the films and the laminating adhesives used can all be very successful on this type of equipment. About 50 people, representing some 20 converter companies, came to Bielstein during the event and each group saw a comprehensive laminating programme using SX, SCC and SCX 'Propophane' films.

This was the second such demonstration staged by Shorko Films (a member of the British Cellophane Group) in Germany, and was part of a planned programme of events in Europe. A third event is to be held in Germany, reflecting the importance of that country as a producer of converting machinery, but the nature and scope of the demonstrations and the invitation list will give this one a more generally European appeal.

Praise for BNEC mission

PRAISE for the recent seminar and trade mission to Southern Germany, organised by BNEC and PA Management Consultants Ltd., comes from two sales managers of R. A. Lister & Co. Ltd., Dursley, Glos, a Hawker Siddeley Diesels company.

'The seminar held in the Chamber of Commerce, Stuttgart, was both clear and instructive and the organisation of the trade mission was particularly good,' said Mr. Alec Mansfield, export sales manager, and Mr. Paul Van Schaeybroeck, manager of Lister's continental headquarters at Landen, Belgium.

A special feature of the mission was that arrangements were made for delegates to visit only those companies where there were potential customers. Twenty-two managers were represented, covering all fields of business.

25,000-mile tour

LORD STOKES, chairman and managing director of British Leyland Motor Corporation Ltd., left recently on a 42-day world tour of many of the Corporation's overseas manufacturing, assembly and marketing operations. His four-continent, 25,000-mile tour will include visits to India, Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Canada.

'Although the itinerary is arduous, I am looking forward to it,' comments Lord Stokes. 'Fifty per cent of our business is exporting, and although we have devoted a lot of attention to European markets recently, we do not intend to overlook other overseas countries where we have substantial investments and our products enjoy an excellent reputation.'

Hospital projects in United States

MR. M. H. CLARK, chief executive, North America, Department of Health and Security, is currently undertaking a programme of introductory visits to the United States of a general survey nature aimed at establishing contact with hospital authorities and health administrators. The responsibility is one the Department discharges in the interests of export promotion as the production authority for the medical equipment and supply industry, also the professional consultancy and contracting side concerned with new hospital building.

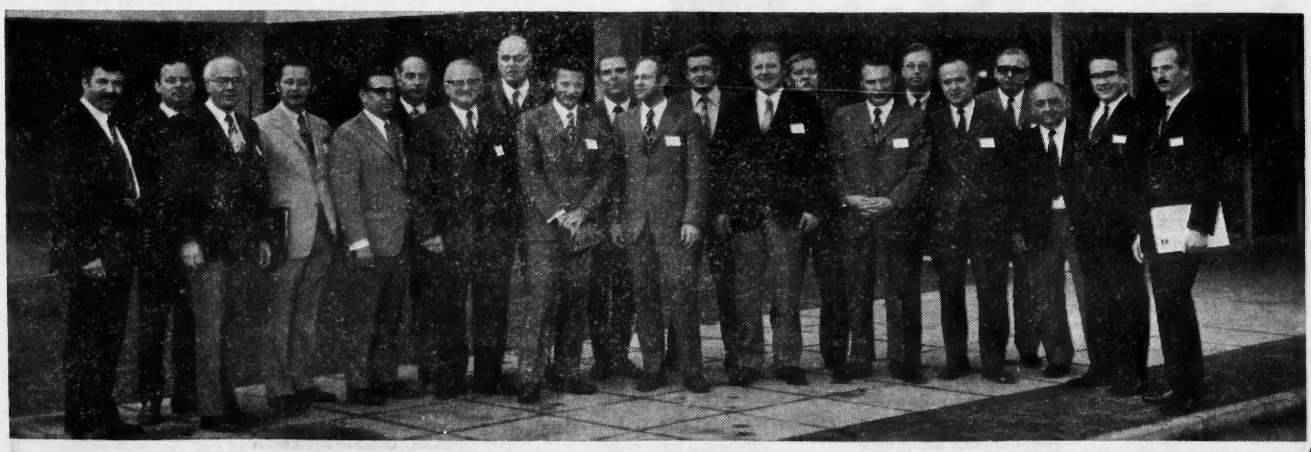
The work is carried out in liaison with Export Services and Commercial Relations and Export Services Divisions of the Department of Trade and Industry.

Two tours have been undertaken since May, and a third, covering the West Coast is planned for early next year.

An assignment from August to October covered hospitals and new hospital projects in the south and south-west of the United States; this evoked considerable interest among major teaching and other hospital centres.

Trailer demonstrations

A SPECIALISED demonstration trailer designed to show off the Morgrip hydraulic bolt returned recently to its Oldham base after a tour of continental Europe. Orders for the bolt, manufactured by Doncasters Moorside Ltd., now stand at over the 2,000 mark. The unit toured Germany (visiting six German shipyards in four days), Sweden and Norway (visiting six shipyards from Gothenberg to Oslo in four days).



Representatives of West German industry visited Plessey Numerical Controls Ltd. at Poole recently. Members of the mission included high-level executives from the motor vehicle, aircraft, electrical, domestic appliance, textile, plastics, paper, construction and agricultural-machinery industries. During their visit the industrialists saw examples of the latest numerical control equipment. Mr. N. K. Schneider, sales manager of Plessey Numerik, West Germany, assisted throughout the visit. Picture shows the visitors at Sopers Lane, Poole. On the extreme left is Mr. Schneider, and second from the right is Mr. A. A. Lodge, Plessey Numerical Controls UK Manager, who has special responsibility for the company's West German operations.

TRADE INFORMATION

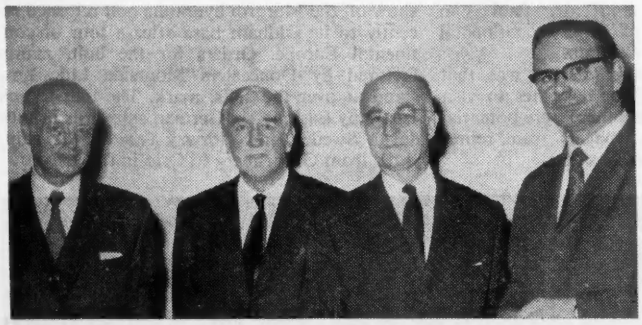
ECGD BACKS JOINT FINANCING ARRANGEMENT FOR MARIMBONDO HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT: The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a line of credit of up to £5 million to finance jointly with IBRD (the World Bank) contracts awarded to British manufacturers for the supply of capital plant, equipment and associated services for the Marimbondo hydro-electric project in Brazil.

The financial agreement was signed in London on November 30, between Furnas-Centrais Eletricas S.A. of Rio de Janeiro and Baring Brothers and Co. Ltd., the organisers of the credit. Other British banks may join Barings as and when orders are placed with their customers. The joint financing arrangement with the World Bank will apply only if a minimum US $1 million of orders are placed with UK manufacturers, but this minimum is expected to be achieved with no difficulty.

A wide range of electrical plant and equipment for the Marimbondo project is likely to be ordered from British firms over the next four years. Manufacturers who obtain orders that qualify for financing under the credit will be able to negotiate contracts on a 'cash' basis with Furnas-Centrais Eletricas S.A. To qualify for financing under the credit each contract must be of a minimum value of US $200,000. The credit will finance 50 per cent of all eligible contracts: the remaining 50 per cent being financed by IBRD.

The plant is to be erected at the Marimbondo Falls on the Rio Grande and will have an installed capacity of 1,400 MW. The main features will be a 160 yard wide, gated, concrete chute spillway with a powerhouse intake structure connected to a powerhouse 240 yards long. This powerhouse will be provided with eight 175 MW units, consisting of turbines, governors, valves, generators, transformers and switchgear, accessories and controls. There will be a 500 kV transmission system connecting Marimbondo to Rio de Janeiro and terminal stations with 1,200 MVA of transformers in Rio. There will also be several intermediate switching points and inter-connections with 345 kV systems, as well as other step-down stations to serve other systems.

Two additional 150 MW turbo-generator units will also be supplied for the existing Furnas powerhouse, including major equipment and components.



A meeting called to foster closer relationships arising from Britain's eventual entry into the Common Market took place in London between representatives of Britain's Electronic Engineering Association (EEA) and the French Syndicat des Industries de Materiel Professionnel Electronique et Radioelectrique (SPER) recently. From left to right are: M. A. G. Ferre, Delegue General (SPER); Mr. A. S. Marshall, Deputy Director (EEA): M. Jean Bigard, President d'Honneur (SPER); Mr. W. R. R. Haines, President, EEA.

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

DENMARK AND ROMANIA: A Protocol to the long-term trade agreement between Denmark and Romania covering the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, was signed in Copenhagen on October 21, 1971. Details of the Protocol with quota lists for 1972 are available.

EDB Ext. 458/459/461

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

European Communities

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts of the Regulations may be seen on application.

Milk and milk products

Regulation (CEE) No. 2469/71 modifies Regulation (CEE) No. 757/71 in so far as it concerns the procedures relating to the export duty to be levied on denatured skimmed milk powder or compound feedstuffs. (*Journal Officiel* No. L256 dated November 19, 1971)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2470/71 modifies Regulation (CEE) No. 2227/71 relating to the levying of an export duty on powdered skimmed milk. (*Journal Officiel* No. L256 dated November 19, 1971)

Oils, fats and oilseeds

Regulation (CEE) No. 2484/71 modifies Regulation (CEE) No. 1635/71 in so far as it concerns declarations of areas sown for cotton seeds. (*Journal Officiel* No. L256 dated November 19, 1971)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2501/71 modifies Regulation (CEE) No. 785/67 relating to the procedures for the purchase of olive oil by intervention agencies. (*Journal Officiel* No. L258 dated November 23, 1971)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2503/71 modified Regulation (CEE) No. 615/71 relating to the procedures to be applied for the production refund on olive oils used for the manufacture of certain preserves. (*Journal Officiel* No. L258 dated November 23, 1971)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2510/71 concerns procedures relating to aid for olive oil. (*Journal Officiel* No. L259 dated November 24, 1971)

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EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
continued

Eggs and egg products

Regulation (CEE) No. 2502/71 modifies Regulation (CEE) No. 95/69 in so far as it concerns the labelling of boxes containing industrial eggs. (*Journal Officiel* No. L258 dated November 23, 1971)

Wines

Regulation (CEE) No. 2504/71 amending Regulation No. 24 and Regulation (CEE) No. 816/70 on the common organisation of the markets in wine. (*Journal Officiel* No. L261 dated November 26, 1971)

Live plants and products of the flower growing industry

Regulation (CEE) No. 2520/71 fixes, for the 1972/73 marketing season minimum prices for exports to third countries of certain flowering bulbs, corms and tubers. (*Journal Officiel* No. L261 dated November 26, 1971)

Processed fruit and vegetables

Regulation (CEE) No. 2521/71 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 1643/71 instituting a system of minimum prices applicable to imports of tomato concentrates from Greece. (*Journal Officiel* No. L261 dated November 26, 1971)

Sugar

Regulation (CEE) No. 2532/71 fixes the basic amount of the import levy on syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L261 dated November 26, 1971)

EDB Ext. 7174/408

UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: *Trade and Industry* dated July 22, 1971, contained a notice about Regulations (CEE) Nos. 1308/71, 1310/71 and 1312/71 relating to the opening, allocation and administration of Community tariff quotas for certain products originating in developing countries. The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C117 dated November 19, 1971, contains an announcement that the quotas for imports into the EEC of the following goods which were set up by Regulations (CEE) Nos. 1308/71 and 1312/71 have been exhausted. With effect from November 23, 1971, imports into the EEC of the following products when originating in the countries indicated will attract the full rate of customs duty.

EEC Common Customs Tariff No.	Description of goods	Country of origin
Regulation (CEE) No. 1308/71		
67.04	Wigs, false beards, hair pads, curls, switches and the like, of human or animal hair or of textiles; other articles of human hair (including hair nets)	South Korea
85.03	Primary cells and primary batteries	Hong Kong
Regulation (CEE) No. 1312/71		
58.01	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted (made up or not): A. Of wool or of fine animal hair containing per linear metre: — at least 350 rows of knots	India
58.02	Other carpets, carpeting rugs, mats and matting, and 'Kelem', 'Schumacks' and 'Karamanie' rugs and the like (made up or not): ex A. Carpets, excluding coconut, jute or cotton matting	Yugoslavia
60.05	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised: A. Outer garments and clothing accessories: ex II. Other than of cotton ex B. Other, other than of cotton	Yugoslavia
64.02	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; footwear (other than footwear falling within heading No. 64.01 with outer soles of rubber or artifical plastic material: B. Other	Pakistan

The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C119 dated November 26, 1971, contains an announcement that the quota for imports into the EEC of the following goods which were set up by Regulations (CEE) Nos. 1308/71 and 1310/71 have been exhausted. With effect from November 27, 1971, imports into the EEC of the following products when originating in the countries indicated will attract the full rate of customs duty.

EEC Common Customs Tariff No.	Description of goods	Country of origin
Regulation (CEE) No. 1308/71		
28.27	Lead oxides; red lead and orange lead	Mexico
46.02	Plaiting materials bound together in parallel strands or woven, in sheet form, including matting, mats and screens; straw envelopes for bottles	South Korea
Regulation (CEE) No. 1310/71		
55.05	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale: B other II Not specified; single, measuring per kg. — more than 80,000 m. and up to 120,000 m.	United Arab Republic

The French texts of the Regulations and announcements referred to above may be seen on application.

EDB Ext. 7174/408

The lists of Tariffs, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Spain

CAPITAL GOODS DELETIONS: The Spanish *State Gazette* of November 24 published Decree 2826/1971 which removes the following items from the Appendix List to the Spanish Customs Tariff and incorporates them in the general Customs Tariff at 5 per cent import duty.

Tariff heading	Description
84.45-C.7.a	Centring machines (as defined in additional explanatory note number 39 of the central directorate of customs)
84.46-A	Automatic machines for working glass in cold

EDB Ext. 462/471/2/3

ADDITION TO CAPITAL GOODS LIST: The Spanish *State Gazette* of November 12 announced that the following item is added to the list of Capital Goods which may be admitted at a concessional rate of 5 per cent Import Duty subject to the published conditions:

(*continued on next page*)

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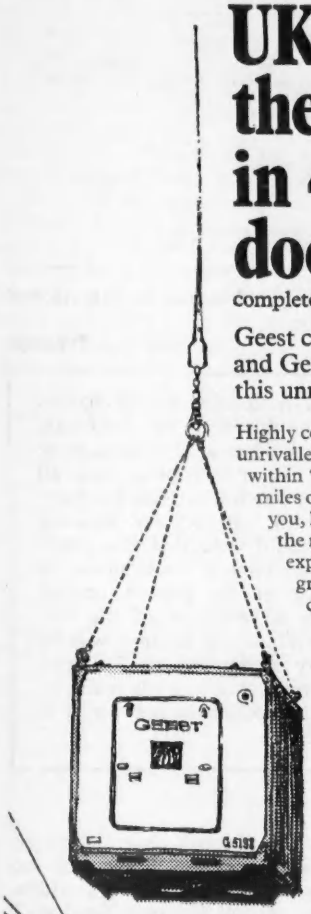
*parts of Germany may take a little longer.



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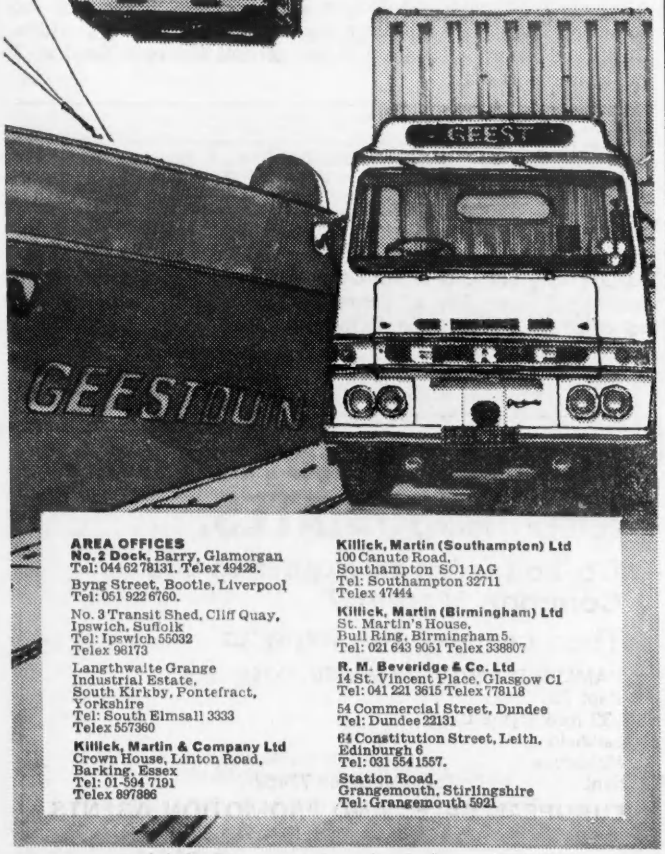

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Tel: Dundee 22131

64 Constitution Street, Leith, Edinburgh 6
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Station Road, Grangemouth, Stirlingshire
Tel: Grangemouth 5921

SPAIN
continued

Tariff heading	Description	Valid until
87.03 C.	Rotary snow-plough vehicles with hydrostatic transmission or separate motor for operating the equipment permanently mounted on a specially constructed chassis	Nov. 11, 1973

EDB Ext. 462/471/2/3

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS—IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES: Notice was given in *Trade and Industry* dated August 19 (page 362) of a complete revision of import duties for Chapter 73 (Iron and steel manufactures) together with some changes in the description of certain sub-headings. In the *State Gazette* of November 13 and 24 the Spanish authorities announced further modifications to sub-headings of Chapter 73 of the Spanish customs tariff as follows:

Tariff heading	Description	Customs Duty per cent	Plus pesetas per ton
73.01-A	Hematite castings:		
1	Containing 1.60 per cent by weight of manganese, or more	4	1,000
2	Containing more than 1.20 per cent by weight and less than 1.60 per cent of manganese	4	1,000
3	Containing 1.20 per cent by weight of manganese, or less:		
a	Derived entirely from vegetable carbon (fused by vegetable carbon)	Nil	Nil
b	Other	4	1,000
73.01-B	Phosphor castings:		
1	Containing 1.60 per cent by weight of manganese, or more	4	1,000
2	Containing More than 1.20 per cent by weight of manganese and less than 1.60 per cent	4	1,000
3	Containing 1.20 per cent by weight of manganese or less	4	1,000
73.02-D	Ferro-chrome:		
1	Containing up to 0.06 per cent inclusive by weight of carbon	Nil	
2	Containing from more than 0.06 per cent by weight to 0.1 per cent inclusive of carbon	9	
3	Containing more then 0.1 per cent by weight of carbon	9	
73.02-E	Ferro-silichrome:		
1	Containing up to 0.06 per cent inclusive by weight of carbon	Nil	
2	Containing from more than 0.06 per cent by weight to 0.1 per cent inclusive of carbon	Nil	
3	Containing more than 0.1 per cent by weight of carbon	Nil	
73.08-A	Coils of iron or steel for re-rolling: Of more than 4.75 mm in thickness	13	2,000
73.08-B	Coils of iron or steel for re-rolling: From 4.75 mm inclusive, in thickness to 2 mm inclusive	13	2,000
73.08-C	Coils of iron or steel for re-rolling: Less than 2 mm in thickness	13	2,000
73.13-C	Iron or steel coils for re-rolling: Of less than 1.5 mm thickness	13	1,500
73.13-D 2	Simply laminated or finished by cold:		
a	More than 3 mm thickness	15	3,000
b	From 3 mm to 2 mm inclusive thickness	15	3,000
c	From less than 2mm to 0.5 mm inclusive	15	3,000
d	Less than 0.5 mm thickness	15	3,000

Heading 73.03 is subject to verification by the corresponding services of the Directorate of Customs, the Complementary Note No. 3 (b and c) will not apply to scrap and waste imports provided the items in question do do not exceed 150 cms and the importer can produce evidence that he has furnaces for producing castings or steel and can also produce evidence that the imports of waste or scrap are for re-casting in his furnaces.

The complementary note No. 8 (f) to Chapter 73 is modified as follows:

1 Alloyed steels containing between 16 per cent to 20 per cent both inclusive, by weight of chrome;

2 Alloyed steels containing between 6 per cent to 13 per cent, both inclusive by weight of nickel;

3 Alloyed steels containing less than 0.25 per by weight of carbon and with or without other alloying elements.

The following sub-headings are affected (Type 18/8) 73.15-E.7.a.1; 73.15-E.7.b.1; 73.15-E.8.a.1 and 73.15-E.8.b.1

EDB Ext. 462, 471/2/3

HOME COMPENSATION TAX: The Spanish *State Gazette* of November 16 announced a temporary concessional rate of Home Compensation Tax Levy at 1.5 per cent until February 22, 1972 on the following:

Tariff Heading	Description
03.02-A	Cod fish
07.05-B.1	Chick-peas
26.01-A.2	Iron ore; other
27.01-A	Coal (the reduction will only affect coal suitable for coking, either directly or by mixture; imported by steel coking-plants for their own use in steel manufacture)
31.02-A	Natural sodium nitrate, containing not more than 16 per cent of nitrogen.

A 40 per cent reduction of the standard rate has been given on Tariff Heading 09.01-A, unroasted coffee.

EDB Ext. 462/471/472/473

France

IMPORT REGULATIONS FOR MEAT: The French *Journal Officiel* of November 23 announced that the following establishments should be deleted from the list of abattoirs in Britain inspected and approved by the competent authorities:

Name and address	Approved No.
Municipal Abattoir, Kettering, Northants	EWS 60
Carlisle Butchers Ltd., Carlisle, Cumberland	EWS 63
W. H. Maybery Ltd., Pontardawe, Glamorgan	EWS 82
Public Abattoir, Fraserburgh, Scotland	S 12

EDB Ext. 423/408/288

Irish Republic

MERCHANDISE MARKS: The Minister of Industry and Commerce in the Irish Republic has made Orders under the Merchandise Marks Act 1931, as amended by the Merchandise Marks Act 1970, which prohibit the importation, sale or exposure for sale of jewellery unless it bears an indication of origin. The Orders, which will come into operation on June 1, 1972, and September 1, 1972, respectively, apply to jewellery which incorporates any features suggesting that it is a souvenir of Ireland (such as an Irish character, event or scene, a wolfhound, round tower, shamrock, etc.). Copies of the Orders may be purchased from the Government Publications Sale Office, GPO Arcade, Dublin 1.

EDB Ext. 466/467/482

Greece

FOOD REGULATIONS: It has been announced by the Greek Minister of Social Services that the use of boric acid and other similar substances (sodium pyroborate, biboric acid, etc.) as food preservatives has been prohibited. The substances which will be allowed as preservatives in foodstuffs and especially seafood are sodium sulphide, sodium bisulphite or sodium acid sulphite.

EDB Ext. 420/475

REDUCTION OF ADVANCE PAYMENT AGAINST VALUE AND DUTY: The Greek Ministry of National Economy has announced that advance payments made at the time of granting import approvals for items included in the import tables F50-3 and F100-3 will be reduced by 10 per cent as from November 1, 1971. The reductions shall be calculated on the percentage of advance payments made after the import of the items in question was approved. These reductions apply to imports from all sources.

EDB Ext. 420/475

Northern Trucial States

TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMMIGRATION: A Central Department of Immigration has been established by the Rulers of Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al Qaiwain and Fujairah and will be responsible for immigration matters in these countries, for entry into which one now requires, except in the case of 72-hour transit visas, an 'entry permit' (obtained by a local sponsor) prior to receiving a visa. Those in possession of valid visitor visas or residence permits for Abu Dhabi or Ras al Khaimah require no additional visa to visit the above five countries (and vice versa). Full details are available in the form of a handout.

CRE Ext. 3419

Israel

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: The Israeli authorities have announced that the under-mentioned tariff items are superseded as follows:

Tariff No.	Description	Rate of duty
21.07.	The following to be inserted after Section 1000	
1500	Preparations based on caseine which has undergone a process of hydrolysis and preparations based on fatty acids with medium catenation	3%
23.03	Beet pulp, bagasse and other waste of sugar manufacture; waste and dregs from distillation and brewing: residues of starch manufactures and similar residues	Exempt
23.04	Oil cake and other residues (except dregs) resulting from the extraction of vegetable oils	Exempt
40.08.1000	Plates, sheets and strip, designed and intended for use exclusively or principally with a particular kind of machine or plant, classified according to any item of Part XVI or Chapter 90 of Part XVIII	Exempt
48.01.1010	The date of 1.9.71 is superseded by 1.10.71	
48.01.	After subsection 3010 insert	
3020	Insulation paper and paperboard of a kind used in electric insulation	20%
49.01.1090	The rate of duty of 5% is superseded by	15%
.2000	The rate of duty of 5% is superseded by	15%
49.11.3000	The rate of duty of 5% is superseded by	15%
73.40.	Sections 1500, 6500, 7000 and 9500 are repealed	
	Section 9900 shall be superseded by	
9900	Other	
9910	Cast or forged but unworked	40%
9990	Other	35%
77.04.	Beryllium, unwrought and wrought and articles of beryllium	
1100	The articles	20%
9900	Other	Exempt
80.01.	Unwrought tin; tin waste and scrap	
1000	Unwrought tin	
1020	Cast bars and rods of a weight per running metre not exceeding 1,500 g.	25%
1090	Other (GATT)	Exempt
9900	Other	Exempt
81.01.	Tungsten (Wolfram) unwrought or wrought and articles thereof:	
1100	The articles	10%
9900	Other	Exempt
81.02.	Molybdenum, unwrought or wrought, and articles thereof:	
1100	The articles	10%
9900	Other	Exempt
81.03.	Tantalum, unwrought or wrought and articles thereof:	
1100	The articles	10%
9900	Other	Exempt
81.04.	Other base metals, wrought or unwrought and articles thereof; cermets, unwrought or wrought and articles thereof:	
1000	The articles	
1010	Cadmium anodes for electroplating, wrought or crude, including those produced by electrolysis	Exempt
1090	Other articles	10%
9900	Other (GATT)	Exempt
82.01.5000	Blanks for cutting tools of the sheer type which have not undergone any working process after forging	Exempt
82.11.	Section 1000 is repealed	
9900	Other	45%
82.13.	Section 2000 is repealed	
90.29.	Section 5000 is repealed	
95.08.	Moulded or carved articles of wax, of stearin, of natural gums and resins (such as copal or rosin) or of modelling pastes and other moulded or carved articles not elsewhere specified; unhardened gelatin, worked (other than gelatin falling under item 35.03) and articles of unhardened gelatin	10%

EDB Ext. 420/475

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THE EXPORT FREIGHT FORWARDERS

ISRAEL
continued

PURCHASE TAX: The Israeli authorities have issued amendments to the Israeli Purchase Tax Order which affect the following items:

Yarn and thread.
Socks and stockings.
Articles made of gold, platinum or silver.
Electric lamp tubes (gas filled).
Appliances for ventilating, changing the temperature of air or humidity.
Round bars and rods of iron or steel.
Polished limestone or marble.
Motor vehicle chassis for manufacture of commercial motor vehicles (under 1,300 cc).
Fruit juices, sweetened beverages, fermented fruit beverages.
Dried fruit, fruit juices and preserves.
Station wagons.
Glasses for sunglasses.
Central heating units and elements.
Concentrates, syrups and any other sweetened articles used for the preparation of beverages.

EDB Ext. 420/475

Saudi Arabia

FROZEN MEAT AND FOODSTUFFS: The following instructions regulating the importation and storage of frozen meat and foodstuffs will come into effect on January 1, 1972:

1. Importers of frozen meat and foodstuffs should have cooling or refrigeration plant for the storage of these commodities as follows:

(*a*) the respective plants should be provided with thermometers;
(*b*) the temperature inside the cooling plant should be between 2 and 5 degrees Centigrade and inside the freezing plant, between −40 and −18 degrees Centigrade; and
(*c*) the plants should operate continuously and efficiently (storage of meat and foodstuffs should be properly organised so as not to prevent this).

2. Frozen meat and foodstuffs, from the time they leave the supplier (whether in or outside Saudi Arabia) until they reach the Saudi Arabian retailer, should always be carried in vehicles equipped with cooling or freezing plant in accordance with Article 1.

3. Retailers of frozen meat and foodstuffs in Saudi Arabia should have cooling or freezing plant in accordance with Article 1.

4. No person or organisation in Saudi Arabia will be allowed to import or sell frozen meat or foodstuffs without a licence issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, who will first confirm that the applicant has complied with the above conditions. The Saudi Customs authorities will not allow clearance of any frozen meat or foodstuffs if the foregoing conditions have not been satisfied.

EDB Ext. 420/475

Kuwait

SECOND-HAND LORRIES: From November 7 this year the importation of second-hand petrol or diesel-driven lorries into Kuwait has been allowed, provided that such lorries are not more than 10 years old as from the date of manufacture.

EDB Ext. 420/475

Kenya

IMPORT LICENSING REGULATIONS: Legal Notice No. 259 published in the *Kenya Gazette* Supplement of November 19, announced with effect from November 10, the Imports, Exports and Essential Supplies (Imports) (Amendment) (No. 9) Order, 1971, which amends the First Schedule to the Imports, Exports and Essential Supplies (Imports) Order, 1968 (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 13, 1968, pages 1662-1664) by the addition of the following new item:

Code	Items
894 2 1 0	Wheeled toys designed to be ridden (tricycles only).

Note: All goods listed in the First Schedule to the Imports, Exports and Essential Supplies Order, 1968, are prohibited from being imported into Kenya without a specific import licence.

ESD Ext. 462, 471/2/3

CANCELLATION OF ORDERS: Telegraphic information has been received that the Minister for Finance and Economic Planning announced in the Kenyan Parliament on November 30 that until further notice foreign exchange would not be made available by the Central Bank of Kenya for the purchase of commodities from overseas which could be produced in Kenya. Kenyan importers were told to immediately cancel any such orders they had made.

Further details should be available shortly but it is understood that the items principally affected will include shirts, shirting, materials, suits, other clothing materials and certain locally produced foodstuffs.

At the same time the Central Bank is issuing instructions to Commercial banks to restrict credit on the purchase of consumer durables.

CRE Ext. 2226

Republic of South Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION: Customs Tariff Application List No. 541, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of November 26 contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on (1) Ammonia from 3 per cent *ad valorem* to 30 per cent *ad valorem* or R66.00 per metric ton less the f.o.b. price whichever duty is the greater and (2) Phosphoric acids from 20 per cent *ad valorem* (general) and 15 per cent *ad valorem* (m.f.n.) to 30 per cent *ad valorem* or R.110.00 per metric ton less the f.o.b. price, whichever duty is the greater.

Those British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association. If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to the Department of Trade and Industry.

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CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The following alteration was notified in the South African *Government Gazette* of November 19, 1971: the duty on certain metal buttons is increased from free to 15 per cent. (Tariff heading 98.01.30.10)

EDB Ext. 471/472/473 or 462

Australia

RESULT OF DUMPING TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY ON TOLUENE AND XYLENE: A notice was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 13, 1970, to the effect that a reference had been made to the Tariff Board under the Australian Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act on toluene and xylene (tariff items 27.07 and 29.01). The inquiry has now been completed and as a result, dumping has been confirmed and dumping duties imposed retrospectively from May 25, 1970. Ref. No. CRE 841/70.

CRE Ext. 2318/9

New Zealand

EMERGENCY PROTECTION AUTHORITY—BREAD SLICING MACHINES: The New Zealand Minister of Industries and Commerce has referred to the Emergency Protection Authority for inquiry the question whether it is necessary that protective action, by means of temporary additional duties or temporary restriction of importation (or by a combination of both) be taken in respect of Hand operated bread slicing machines.

Details of the tariff item, under which the above mentioned goods are dutiable, are given below.

Tariff item	Unit	British preferential	Most favoured nation	General
82.08.01		Free	12%	25%

The Emergency Protection Authority is required to report to the Minister by December 23, 1971.

In the short time available for investigation United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Emergency Protection Authority will no doubt get in touch with their Agents or the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc., PO Box 2286, Wellington, New Zealand, telegraphic address 'Transtrade', telephone Wellington 43-706. The BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member. Details may be obtained from the BTANZ.

Any British trade association or firm requiring further details or proposing to submit evidence is asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Division. Reference CRE 3071/71.

CRE Ext. 2321

CUSTOMS TARIFF INQUIRY—COPPER AND COPPER ALLOY NAILS: Following receipt by the New Zealand Minister of Customs of a report from the Emergency Protection Authority, the Government has accepted the recommendation of the Authority that, pending inquiry and report by the Tariff and Development Board, a temporary duty equal to seven-eighths of the amount by which the f.o.b. value is less than $1.30 per lb be imposed, in addition to the duties already in force, on imports of copper and copper alloy nails from all sources except on those being the manufacture or produce of Australia. In this connection the Tariff provisions in respect of the goods in question, which prior to acceptance of the EPA recommendation were as set out in Schedule A to this notice, have been temporarily amended, effective on October 15, 1971, in the manner indicated in Schedule B. At the same time the goods, which prior to acceptance of the EPA recommendation were provided for in Tariff items 74.14.03 and 74.14.09, were exempted from import licensing.

In accordance with the provisions of the Tariff and Development Board Act, the Minister of Customs has requested the Board to inquire into and report on what form of protection, if any, is necessary in respect of copper and copper alloy nails at present temporarily classified in Tariff item 74.14.12.

The Board will, in accordance with its normal procedures, conduct a public hearing in the Boardroom, First Floor, Law Society Building, 26 Waring Taylor Street, Wellington, which will take place on Tuesday, February 8, 1972, at 10.30 a.m. Typewritten statements (12 copies of confidential evidence and 14 copies of public evidence) should be lodged with Mr. C. H. S. Rodden, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than Friday, January 21, 1972. 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses', which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board, can be seen at the Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 401, 468, 469). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry.

Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand or through the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc., PO Box 2286, Wellington, New Zealand, telegraphic address 'Transtrade', telephone Wellington 43-706; (the BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member. Details may be obtained from the BTANZ) and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Division.

SCHEDULE A

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
74.14	Nails, tacks, staples, hook-nails, spiked cramps, studs, spikes and drawing pins, of copper, or of iron or steel with heads of copper:			
	Other kinds:			
74.14.03	As may be determined by the Minister	25% *	45% *	50% *
74.14.09	Other	Free	20%	25%

* Or such lower rate of duty as the Minister may in any case direct.

SCHEDULE B

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
74.14	Nails, tacks, staples, hook-nails, spiked cramps, studs, spikes and drawing pins, of copper, or of iron or steel with heads of copper:			
	Nails:			
	Other:			
74.14.12	Of copper	Free * Aul Free	20% *	25% *

* Plus a duty equal to seven-eighths (7/8ths) of the amount by which the f.o.b. value is less than $1.30 per lb.

Ref. CRE 3057/71 **CRE Ext. 2321**

Uruguay

PRIOR DEPOSITS: Uruguayan Central Bank Circular No. 326, published on November 8, 1971, increases the rates of prior deposit on surchargeable goods. A summary translation of this circular is available from tariff section.

EDB Ext. 474/476/7312

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British Virgin Islands

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS TARIFF SURCHARGE AMENDMENT: The First Schedule to the British Virgin Islands Customs Duties Ordinance has been further amended (*a*) by alterations in items 1, 9, 13, 23, 25, 29, 40, 50, 64, 68, 72, 95, 103. (*b*) by adding after item 63 the following new item: 63A Liquefied petroleum gas: Full rate of duty $1.00 per 100 lbs, Pref rate 80c per 100 lbs. The Customs Surcharge has been increased from 8 per cent to 20 per cent.

Inquiries about changes to individual items should be made to

EDB Ext. 455/456/457

Peru

NEW FOREIGN EXCHANGE MEASURE: Peruvian Decree Law No. 19028 published on November 12 set up a committee to vet applications for foreign exchange by the private sector. A similar committee already exists for the public sector. Under the new law Peruvian importers must present to the committee a budget, with supporting arguments, in order to apply for foreign exchange. An individual importer will then receive a card stating the annual total of foreign exchange granted against his application. When subsequently applying for the establishment of letters of credit the importer must present the card to his bank, which in turn will reduce his authorised balance by the appropriate amount of each transaction. Payments for imports which have already been made but which have not been registered with the Central Bank will be deducted from the first cards to be issued. The amounts of foreign exchange authorised on provisional cards, covering a period of six months, will be based on the monthly average of imports during 1970 and the first half of 1971. Peruvian importers are understood to see in this measure a further cause of delay in their applications for foreign exchange. **CRE Ext. 2288**

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS: Directorial Resolution No. 1959/71-IC/DGI-DECI of November 9, 1971 adds certain products to the Peruvian National Register of Manufactured Goods and as a result their importation will be prohibited. Parts of the following tariff numbers are affected:

30.03 30.04 30.05 33.06

EDB Ext. 474/476/7312

CORRECTION: A notice published in *Trade and Industry* of November 25, concerning the Andean Pact and Peru's adoption of its common policy on the treatment of foreign capital, contained three errors. Line 5 of the notice should have referred to Decision 37, line 67 to *Trade and Industry* of April 7, and line 18 to July 1, 1971.

CRE Ext. 2288

Chile

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP IN BUSINESS ENTERPRISES: A project of law defining the three areas of ownership—state, private and 'mixed'—within the economy was signed by the President on October 19 and sent to Congress for approval. An unofficial translation is available upon request. Reports in the Chilean press are that 253 domestic and foreign firms are liable to be nationalised under the bill. **CRE Ext. 2289**

Ecuador

PRIOR DEPOSITS: Ecuadorean Monetary Board Regulation No. 592 of November 22, 1971, alters the rates of prior deposit on imports as follows:

Payment terms	0-180 days	181-365 days	Over one year
%CIF value			
List 1	50%	40%	10%
List 2a	100%	60%	40%
List 2b	160%	100%	60%
List 2c	220%	160%	100%
List 2d	280%	220%	160%

EDB Ext. 474/476/7312

United States

CLACKER BALLS: The Commissioner of Food and Drugs has evaluated information received about the safety of clacker balls and has concluded that, with the exception of those conforming to certain specified safety standards, they should be banned in the United States. This regulation takes effect from December 19, 1971. (FR 19.11.71) **EDB Ext. 455/456/457**

One of the largest loads ever to be shipped over the Transport Ferry Service's Felixstowe-Europoort service is seen on the road to Hanover. The load was 80 feet long and weighed 120 tons. The special hydraulic boring rig from Economic Foundations Ltd. of Hayes was needed to fulfil a building contract in Germany. The movement, which needed special permits for each section of the journey, was organised by Parker Transcontinental Ltd. of London in conjunction with Sunter Bros. of Northallerton.

TEXTILES: In last week's *Trade and Industry* a list was given of the addresses where a correlation between textile categories and US Tariff schedules could be seen. It can now also be seen at the following address:

Department of Trade and Industry,
East Midland RO,
Cranbrook House,
Cranbrook Street
Nottingham NG1 1ES.

(Mr. G. M. Brooks, Room 211, Tel: 0602 46121, Ext. 269.)

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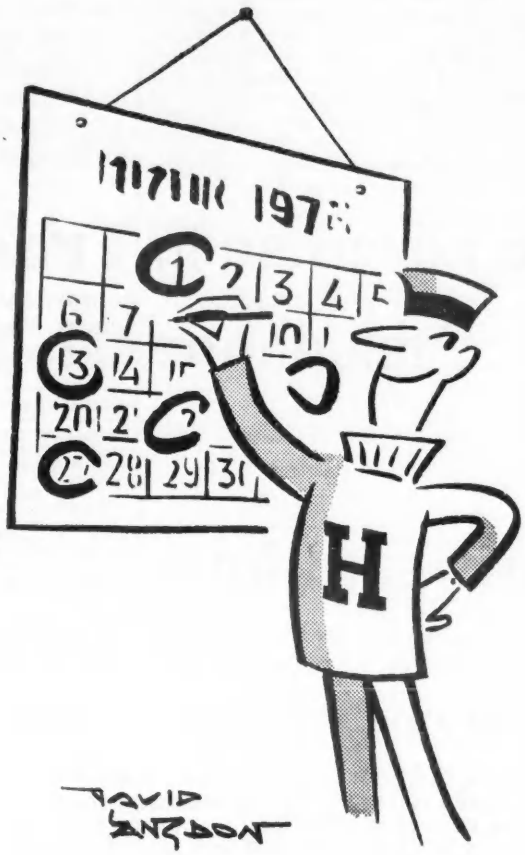

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General Notice

49	Temporary importations: international co-operation.
77E	Purchase tax-exports.
77X	Purchase tax—retail export schemes.
104	Temporary importations and exportations under ATA and ECS Carnets.
112	Authorised hours for Customs work at ports, airports and in long rooms and charges for attendance given at the request of merchants.
118	Samples required for the purpose of promoting exports from the United Kingdom: admission without payment of Customs duty and purchase tax.
206	Export trade reliefs: temporary importation for process or repair.
207	Reimported goods: relief from Customs duty and purchase tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
215	Relief from Customs duty and purchase tax on importations of goods intended for export which are not otherwise eligible for relief.
275	Documentation of Exports for Statistical Purposes
290	Export of personal and household effects.
300	Export reliefs scheduling scheme.
467	The New Customs Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification
Exchange Control	Notice to Exporters. Issue dated September 1970. (Issued by HM Treasury—also obtained from any bank.)

Drawback

7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
77M	British-made cars and motorcycles; tax free sales to tourists, etc.
132	Sugar: all matters relating to the importation, warehousing and export of sugar and sugar goods, and to the use of surcharge-free sugar for certain purposes.
172	Hydrocarbon oils: drawback of duty.
218	The conditions and procedures under which drawback of import duty may be claimed on goods which are exported in the same state as they were in when imported.
219	The conditions and procedures under which drawback of import duty may be claimed upon the exportation of goods produced or manufactured in this country from imported materials.
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer, as an alternative to examination on the quay.
291	Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
372	Notice to exporters and other traders regarding goods exported, shipped as stores or deposited in bonded warehouse on drawback; authorisation of signatories to drawback claims.
430	Tables of rates of sugar surcharge, distribution payments and corresponding repayments.
430A	Table of rates of sugar surcharge and distribution payment on imported invert sugar and other imported goods containing sugar and repayment rates of exported invert sugar and exported beer.

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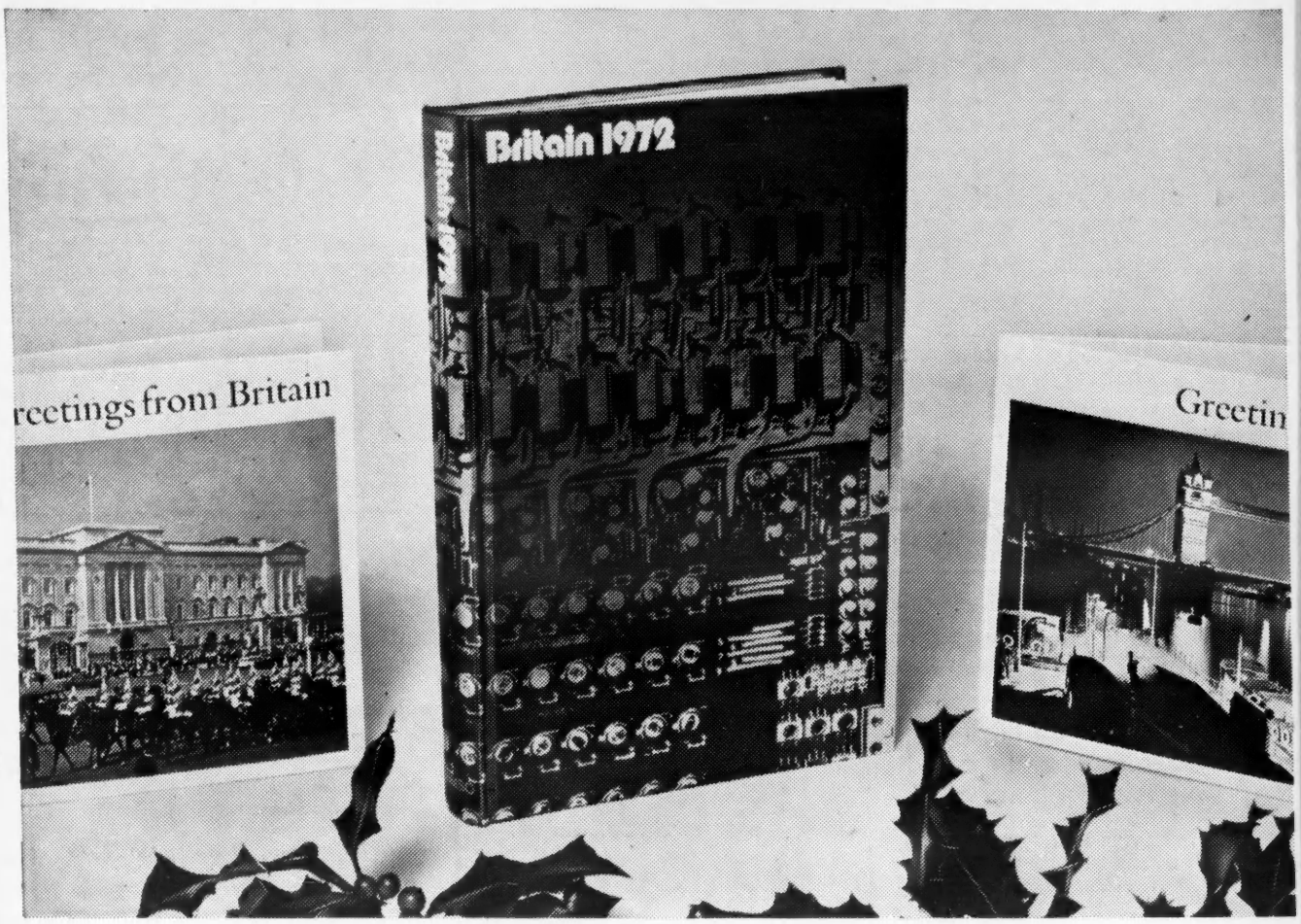

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